CYCLES.
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH MAKES
From Rs. 125 to Rs. 350
For Full Particulars Apply
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

PRICES REDUCED
Get our quotations of
HIGH GRADE ENGLISH CYCLES
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
CHURCHGATE STREET, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 173 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1920. TWO ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	
17th July	Karmala*	8983	
24th "	Mora	10390	
28th "	Merkara†	8235	Calls P. Said and Plymouth only
31st "	Syria	6683	
7th August	Kashmir	8841	
14th "	Devanha†	8952	
21st "	Mantua	10885	
28th "	China	7932	
4th Sept.	Kaisar-i-hind	11430	
11th "	Kalyan	8947	

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.
† B. I. Company's Fares. Not calling at Marseilles.

SAILING TO CHINA AND CALCUTTA.

Date About.	Steamer.	—
19th July	Plassy	Calls Colo Spore Hongkong and Shanghai.

SAILING TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	—
12th July	Lhasa	Karachi 9 a.m.
12th "	Karapara	East and South Africa.
14th "	Karpeta	Busreh direct

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.
MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Bombay Maru	M.Tsuruga	4553	6th July	20th July
Taian Maru	Y. Kawashima	3135	14th July	25th July
Yetorofu Maru	R.Arakida	4141	27th July	7th Aug

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Morraby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan)
HEAD OFFICE—OSAKA, Japan.
Regular Service to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure
Ganges Maru	T.Inouye	25th July	5th August

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to
K. SHIMA.
Manager.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
Post Box No. 355; Telephone No. 2150.

A Few of our Rates:—
SUITS, SILK, CLEANING Rs. 2/ & 2/8 each.
" CASHMERE , Rs.2/8 & 3/8 each.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
DRY FRENCH & CHEMICAL CLEANERS,
HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
S.S. "LOYALTY."
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
23RD AUGUST, 1920.
FARES:—
First Special ... Rs. 800/-
(Boat, Promenade and Upper Decks)
First Class "A" ... Rs. 750/-
First Class "B" ... Rs. 700/-
Second Class ... Rs. 600/-
A reduction of 10 per cent. will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accommodation for servants.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH."
Telephone No. 114.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY, LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
28-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital £765, 242
Reserve Fund £220,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat and Bombay.
Rs.
Capital Subscribed 60,00,000
Capital Paid-up 26,000,000
Reserve Fund 14,00,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
O. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

BANKING.

THE
BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 7,730,000
HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDON	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 74,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 44,000,000
Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Llone, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Janqiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai; Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsimau, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CORRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	15,55,799	9	8
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	8	8

BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta		Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jullundur	Patiala
Delhi	Jammu	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Jhelum City	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Karachi	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Kasur	Srinagar
Gujan	Lahore City	Umballa City
Hapur	Lyallpur	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	60,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE
SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen 70,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... Yen 40,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Yen 6,500,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Ffancisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 389.

THE
NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated,
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank Ltd., and The National Bank of The Orang River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal an Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Govarnmen in South Africa.
PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £4,000,000
CAPITAL AND RESERVE ... £4,015,000
HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 18 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25 Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street.
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE.—55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd an the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one yea or for shorter periods on terms which may ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchang business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Taj Buildings.
210, Hornby Road.

THE
UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

	Rs.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL ...	5,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	4,00,00,000
CALLED-UP CAPITAL	60,00,000
PAID-UP ON 19-5-20	59,00,042

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Mursban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description trans acted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

KATOL
The best insecticide Ans. 10 per Tin.
JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO.
Princess St., BOMBAY.

NOW ON.
OUR GREAT PRIZE SALE
RS. 1,500 TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN 141 PRIZES.
BESIDES
HEAVY REDUCTIONS OF 20 TO 35 PER CENT.
ON EACH AND EVERY ARTICLE PURCHASED.
Best opportunity for Ladies to purchase trimmed hats; evening dresses; sequin, bead, pearl and diamond trimmings, Boys' and Girls' Frocks, Kimonos umbrellas, silks, sarees, borders, etc.
EACH ARTICLE GUARANTEED TO BE OF LATEST FASHION AND DESIGN.
ROCK BOTTOM PRICES EVERYWHERE.
DO NOT THEREFORE MISS THIS RARE OPPORTUNITY.
Call Early to Avoid Disappointment.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.
We recommend our customers and the investing public in general to go in for the **New Issues of the Government of India.**
Buy your **BONDS** and the **LOANS** through us. We supply you funds and grant you many other facilities.
Investor's balances awaiting investments carried on liberal terms. **Investment Securities** bought and sold on customer's account.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
This purely Indian Company was the first to deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA.
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

	Rs.
Funds exceed	30,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	25,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE AT MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.
Head Office: 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
Chief Agents: D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.,
HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs.	1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds ..	Rs.	36,00,000
Annual income exceeds	Rs.	25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Manager.

THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Faculbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Sarcopchand Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.)
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.,
Secretaries and Manager.

HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Railway is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Bombay" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE SPECIALITY.
Competent Chota, High Class Cuisine and Billiard tables.
Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only [10s. 4d.]

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT.—Kathiawar.

ZARINA
HAIR OILS

Prepared by a special scientific process so that they keep FRESH and SWEET in the hottest climates. They are distinctly ANTISEPTIC and their use eradicates Scurf and Dandruff: They form an ideal Brilliantine, without its greasy and drying effects, rendering the hair SOFT, SILKY and GLOSSY.

ZARINA
REI ROSE HAIR OIL

The favourite hair dressing of the day. Delicately perfumed with the otto of virgin roses.

ZARINA
JASMINE HAIR TONIC

A golden, crystalline liquid for the hair fragrant with the sweet perfume of the flower. The toilet of the ladies.

ZARINA
WHITE ROSE HAIR OIL

A dainty and colourless preparation. Very popular with all lovers of the white rose flower.

ZARINA
COCOANUT HAIR OIL

Made from selected fruits and purified. Never turns rancid and beats all other preparations of its kind in the market. Perfumed with otto of roses.

ZARINA
OTTO WHITE VIOLET HAIR OIL

The Hair Dressing de Luxe, exquisitely perfumed, and made to satisfy the most refined and delicate taste.

ZARINA
CANTHARIDINE TONIC HAIR OIL

A speciality of the firm, containing the active principles of Canthari vesicatoria and of unsurpassing like preparations made from the tincture. A boon to all those whose hairs are falling out, and the secret of many a luxuriant growth of hairs. A trial will convince the most sceptic.

PREPARED ONLY BY

MADON SONS & Co.
CHEMISTS,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOM.

BOMBAY WASHING Co.
MILITARY SQUARE
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort.

Pioneer Cleaners.
35 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Beware of real dry cleaning without aid of water. Felt hats cleaned within two hours. Suits and Dresses within six hours, charge extra except white flannels.

IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Enquiries solicited.

Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.
31, Apollo Street, Fort.
BOMBAY.

MACHINERY

Immediate FOR SALE

Lancashire Boiler 30′ × 7½′ × 165 New, by Willam Wilson.
5′, 6′, 10′, 12″ Lathes.
Large Pillar Drilling Machines.

18″, 24″, 42″ Circular Saw Benches.
Hot Air pumping Engine, centrifugal, Boiler Feed and Hand Pumps, Oil Engines, Gins, etc.,

M. H. DINSHAW & CO.,
GREEN STREET, FORT.
Post Box 448, BOMBAY. Tele. No. 4631.

A UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY
TO
Landlord & Estate Holders—Reliable Work—Cheap Cost.
THE
Pioneer Indian Paint & Oil Works, Ltd.

undertakes Painting and Decorating Work with our special "PIPCO" Sanitary Distempers, and Oil Paints. Full particulars and estimates submitted free on receipt of a Post Card.

Agents:
WACHA & DOSHI & CO.,
Telegraph Address: "WHITE PAINT."
11, Love Lane, BYCULLA, BOMBAY

Just Received—

A Splendid Assortment of Seasonable Goods
FROM
LALIMLI MILLS AND BOMBAY WOOL MILLS
INCLUDING

Wool Sporting Tweeds	@ Rs.	5-8	per yard.
Smart Coating Flannels	@ ,,	5-8 and 5-10	per yard.
Khaki Serges and Flannels from ..	,,	7-0	,,
Special "Asoka" Flannel in various stripes	,,	7-14	,,
Serviceable Tweeds for Sports Wear.	,,	4-12	,,
Fine Quality Flannel Suitings, very smart	,,	10-0	,,
White Cricketing Flannels and Serges, from	,,	13-8	,,
Superfine Navy and Brown Serges..	@ ,,	17-8	,,

LEADING LINE IN LADIES BLANKET COATINGS

In smart shades including Hunting Red, Nigger Brown, Iris, Purple, Orange, Saxe Blue, etc., 54 inches wide Rs. 6-14-0 per yard.

Our Expert Tailors Await Your Orders.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, Ltd.
Tailoring Dept:—Pattani Buildings, Princess Street.
Branch No. 4:—Charni Road Junction.
Brauch No. 3:—Budwar Peth, Poona City.

WEST END WATCHES

"RELIABILITY"

YOU CAN RELY ON ANY WATCH BEARING THE NAME
WEST END WATCH CO.
on the dial, for all West End Watches have to undergo very severe test both in the European factory and here in India before being offered for sale. Watches unable to fulfill the tests required of them are immediately returned to the factory.

Write for our Catalogue sent post free.

WEST END WATCH Co.,
373, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. | 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel
Crude Oil Engines
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE SIMPLE RELIABLE ECONOMICAL.

USE SAME DIESEL ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

Post Box No. 135, Carnac Bunder, BOMBAY
Agents for the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Sind, Baluchist Punjab, Central and United Provinces.

The General Engineering&Stores Supply Agency

201-203, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams "STOREHOUSE." Telephone No. 91

Shipchandlers. contractors & hardware merchants.
Ready stock of mills. gins and Factory requisites.
Immediate delivery of beltings, Jointings Champion forges, Anvils, Circular saws, picks, bolts & nuts etc etc.
Sole Agents for Lenox hack saw blades, band saws and belting.
Special attention paid to upcountry orders.

ENSIGN CARBURETOR

MEANS

PETROL ECONOMY

New's the Motorist's Opportunit

SAVING 50 % PETROL GRANTEED

BY THE ENSIGN CARBURETOR

All sizes available. Prices and particulars on application

Sole Agents:—

M. M. H. J. M. CHOTANI,
(Hardware Depot.)
DONTAD STREET, KHADAK,
BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "CASHCHEMS"

Cash Chemists

FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

Tele. No. 4141.

172, HORNBY RD
FORT, BOMBAY.

Everything at Market rates

MARBLE

STATUES
BUSTS
FOUNTAINS
PILLARS
VASES

Genuine statuary and carrara marble suitable for Parks, Palaces and Gardens prepared by best artists of Italy, just arrived are offered at most reduced prices.

Please visit our show rooms.

C. BHOGILAL & Co.
opp. Town Hall, El. Circle, Fort BOMBAY

Marriers!
Come and Select
Benares Silks, Saris, Scarves, Shoebrocades, Embroidery, Shawls, Operacloaks, Turbans, Suitings, etc., etc.
for your Wedding.
B. D. Gupta, B.A.
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.
Phone. 3242.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture.
is THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces. Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

Furniture for Sale Hire
At Moderate Rates.
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage.
Tele. *graph*—CAMPKITS *hone*—2148.

"SHRI HARI"
RADICAL CURE WITHOUT OPERATION.
"SPECIAL TREATMENT"—Rs. 10. PER DAY.

For weakness and following diseases. Antifat. Cancer. Hydrocele, Piles, Elephantiasis, Varicocele, Hernia, Fistula, Tumor, Paralysis, Asthma, Diarrhoea, Consumption. Female skin and eye diseases. Hours 7 to 10 a.m., and p.m. Advise Fee Rs. 2 (Two only) Consulting Physician and Electro-Homeopath.

GOLDOL

Wonderful remedy for lost energy. Week nerves. Rs. 10 for 8 Pills. One pill at bed time only with milk or water.

K. M. BARDOLIVALA,
M.B.E.H. (London).
3rd Bholwada, Bhooleshwar, Bombay.

True Sons of India.

YOUR desire for the uplift of this Sacred Land can be achieved only by using nothing but Swadeshi articles. Will you rise equal to the occasion and also bring this fundamental truth home to our less fortunate brothers, viz., the illiterate masses? The articles manufactured in our works are made of Indian material, by Indian labour and with Indian capital, and are sold at rock-bottom Prices, the finish being unchallengeable.

The following is the list of articles made by us:—Leather and four-holed metal buttons, Cutlery, "Relief" pattern nibs, Fluid inks, Hand-bags, Money-bags, Suit-cases and Sensitive Laboratory Balances.

Write for pricelists and other particulars at once.

Liberal terms offered to wholesale dealers.

MANAGER,
MODEL INDUSTRY,
Dayal Bagh, Agra, U. P.

WITHOUT OPERATION
"Piles Ointment"

Piles are not necessarily cured by operation for it is liable to recur. Use my medicine and be cured. It cures all sorts of Piles!—bleeding non-bleeding, internal or external, Price Rs. 2/- per phial, Postage etc As. 4.

Dr. N. K. Das of Chandshi
SPECIALIST OF ALL SORTS OF SORES AND ULCERS.
352B, Uppur Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1808. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subject:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road Bombay. 2608

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by N. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

STANDARD TYPEWRITING CO., sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make. Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited, 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

BANKS', MILLS', OFFICES' SEPOYS' complete dresses and Army Uniform and Motor covers suppliers. Apply to SHIVLAL KHIMJI & CO., Lohar Chawl, Arab Building, Bombay 2. 2516

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements as offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOX TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Parsi SHORTHAND TYPIST knowing correspondence. Apply Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2638

WANTED—A GRADUATE, capable and painstaking, to coach up a 7th Standard youth. Apply Box No. 871, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle. 2689

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER for Damaun Dispensary. Apply with testimonials—C. F. FERNANDES, L. M. & S., Damaun. 2541

WANTED—A fast and accurate TYPIST, Shorthand preferred. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 850, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2556

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, knowing Type. A man experienced in business line need apply to Box No. 869, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2685

WANTED—Hindoo CLERKS, knowing English, Marathi and Gujaratty, 25 years of age. Apply B. WALVEKER, opp. Prathna Samaj, Bombay No. 4 and 807, Junagun, Poona City. 2675

SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (no beginners) required to join early. Please apply in person with testimonials to RELIANCE MOTOR WORKS, LTD., Lamington Road, Bombay. 2671

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced CORRESPONDENCE and DESPATCH CLERK. Must be Graduate or Undergraduate. Apply to Messrs. VYAS DOUGLI & Co., Krishna Building, Hornby Road. 2672

WANTED—A SCIENCE TEACHER and two MATRICULATES or UNDER-GRADUATES as teachers for a Muffussil High School. Apply sharp with testimonials stating salary required to Box No. 847, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2543

WANTED.—A competent PROOF READER for a daily news paper. None need apply who has not had considerable experience in the working of a daily Newspaper press. Apply to Box No. 460, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST (male or female) must have knowledge of official routine and must be strong in English. Apply to Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2616

WANTED—Few ORGANISERS for selling shares of Tea and miscellaneous companies on good remuneration. Apply to Box No. 859, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2619

WANTED—A well experienced 2nd class MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has thorough knowledge of Trip Gear engines Pressing and Ice Factory or ammonia system. Pay from Rs. 160 to Rs. 250 according to qualifications. Please state your monthly salary, age and within how much period the applicant shall be able to join. The applications to be received before the 1st of August, 1920, on the following address. SWAMADAS ISARDAS Sukkur, Sind. 2624

SITUATION WANTED.

YOUNG Gujarati Hindu of respectable family possessing many years experience of Banking and Mercantile lines, desire lucrative Billet in some well established Indian or European House or Bank or willing to join firm of Stock or Gunny Brokers at Calcutta or Bombay. Also can accompany Hindu Shethia to Europe. Please write to Box No. 111, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2227

WANTED.

WANTED—A HORSE and a pair free of all blemishes. Apply sharp BALLAJI, 4, Girgaum. 2690

WANTED—CAPITALIST to finance 1 lakh in perfectly sound and lucrative going concern. Practical results. Splendid opportunity to needy businessmen. Apply to Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2674

WANTED—An AGENT willing to give security deposit of Rs. 1,000 to receive in Bombay the following goods Bamboos, defferent Roots, Wines, Cocounts, etc. Apply to this address: NORMAN & CO., Mapuca 32, Goa. 2688

WANTED—SUGAR CANE POWER CRUSHER of Chattanooga or of any other make requiring 10 B.H.P. to drive. Apply with specifications and full particulars to HIRACHAND AMEECHAND SHAH, Shukrawar Peth, Sholapur. 2652

WANTED by an experienced Bengalee firm to represent a first class Life and Fire office in Calcutta for Bengal, Behar Orissa and Assam, with a decent office allowance and organising expenses. Communications to C. M., 154 Haris Mukerjee Road, Calcutta." 2656

WANTED—Large quantities of 3in. 4in 5in. and 6in. CAST IRON PIPES, SPIGOT and SOCKET and Turned and Bored joints. Sluice Valves, Cast Iron Bends, collars, tail-pieces, Tees, Reducers, etc. Please send quotations to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2673

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for a Life Insurance Co., Both pay and commission to a man giving good guarantee of business. Easy to canvass. Premiums very low. Plans attractive. Apply Box No. 868, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2684

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS and CANVASSERS throughout Bombay Presidency on very liberal terms of commission or salary against guaranteed business to secure. Life and Marriage Provident Insurance cases. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. For rules and forms please apply:—THE PRESIDENT VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, 10, Homji Street, Fort,

FOR SALE.

4,000 to 5,000 square feet office accommodation required by European Engineering Firm, September or October. Apply Box No. 824, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2370

BRICKS AND TILES FOR SALE. Apply TANTREE & Co., 12 a.m. to 3 p.m. Topiwala Luxmi Bdg., Lamington Road. 2606

FOR SALE—Big as well as small plots between Bandra, Borivali. Apply sharp to Box No. 862, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2634

FOR SALE—A two storied House at Rose Cottage Cross Lane, No. 11, Matharpacady, few minutes walk from Mazagon Tram Terminus via Mount Road. Apply to Mr. M. D'AGUIAR, residing next building. 2647

FOR SALE—Large and commodious PREMISES with workshop attached in the best locality of Madras, No. 196, Mount Road, opposite Government House and next door to Messrs. P. Orr and Sons, Ltd., now in the occupation of Moses and Co. Apply MOSES and Co., Madras. 1399

FOR SALE—One grinding machine for sugar and spices, one country opener for gining purpose and one W. Iron chimney 40ft. in length, and thickness of plate 4in. and 3/16in. respectively in the cast iron foundation plate. Apply SWAMADAS ISARDAS, Sukkur, Sind. 2625

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

	Rs.
Empire No. 1, Visible, Fine, ...	100
Remington No. 7, Rs. 90, 2 Cols., L. Case,	110
Oliver No. 5, American Rebuilt, like new,	160
Remington No. 10, Visible, Rs. 190, 210,...	260
Remington No. 10, Brief, Rs. 210, ...	260
Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new,...	
L. C. Smith and Bros. No. 5, Rs. 200, ...	225

NICOLLS & COMPANY,
Typewriter Experts,
Opp. Petit Institute,

FOR SALE.—Immediate Delivery, "FORD TOURING, FORD SEDAN and OVERLAND Mod. "4" Cars DIXEY FLYER and ALLEN, 5 seater Cars, New 45 Cwt. "NAPIER CHASSIS". Price Rs. 11,000 only. AUSTIN 20, entirely new car, 4 cyl. Price about Rs. 12,000. Orders invited for September Delivery for "FORD TOURING CARS" and "ONE TON FORD TRUCKS". Book your orders now to ensure early delivery. Apply to "BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES" Hughes Road, Bombay. 2329

TO BE LET.

KIRKEE "Large BUNGLOW TO LET, opposite Barmal Gurdu. Apply terms, Mrs. STETHEN, c/o Station Master, Kirkee for season.

DELAY—DISAPPOINTMENT—HURRY UP —Now very few office rooms and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 2495

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of India Rubber Knee Boots either by single, pairs or for larger quantities. These boots are English and American make an perfectly new and in good condition.

The boots may be inspected at the office of the CONTROLLER (Sales), BOARD OF INDUSTRIES and MUNITIONS, New Customs House, Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay to whom offers should be made. 2610

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE MADRAS CLOTH MARKET, LTD.

THE SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company are now open. CALLIANJEE & SONS, Managing Agents, 420, Mint Street, Madras. 2620

THE CHINA MILLS, LTD.

PERSONS desiring of purchasing the land buildings and machinery of the Company (30,925 square yards of land at Sewree and 46,000 spindles) are requested to communicate with Messrs. P. A. HORMASJEE & Co., Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents of the Company at Nos. 2-6, Forbes Street, Rampart Row, Fort, and to submit their offers if any to them on or before the 2nd August.

Dated this 14th day of July, 1920.

By Order of the Board,
P. A. HORMASJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
China Mills, Limited.
2535

NOTICE.

WANTED—A competent and experienced WEAVING MASTER with full knowledge of erecting a New Weaving Shed for the Birla Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Subzimandi, Delhi. Apply with testimonials and salary required to the undersigned.

R. K. BIRLA,
Secretary.
2591

CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

A direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Elierman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of eight well be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply cent per annum.

Messrs. W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Parsi Bazaar Street, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1920. 1992

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before 31st day of July, 1920, to send their names and addresses and the particulars of debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Attorneys (if any) to the undersigned, the Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing, in person or by their Attorneys to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

The third day of August, 1920, at four o'clock at the office of the undersigned at Wadia's House, No. 45, Cowasji Patel Street, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

Dated this seventh day of July, 1920.

MERWANJEE M. MISTRY,
Liquidator.
2598

SALE OF A VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE PROPERTY AT MAZAGON.

THE Trustees of the Tulsidas Gopalji invit offers for the purchase of their property situated at Mazagon, a description thereof given below, the offers in sealed covers with a cheque for Rs. 10,000 should be sent to Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., at his residence, Churni Road, Bombay, on or before the 31st of July, 1920. The Trustees are not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer. If an offer or offers is or are approved of the same shall be submitted to the High Court for sanction, without which sale could not be made.

The property is held under a lease from the Secretary of State for India for 99 years from the year 1872. The same admeasures no less than 30,774 yards more or less. It is within reach of the two Railways and the Mazagon Tram Terminus is at its corner. It has extensively wide frontages the Mazagon Road, Matarpakhadi Road, Dockyard Road and the Gunpowder Road. A very wide newly constructed Road passes through this property giving two more wide frontages.

The sale will be subjected to sub-lease which expires on the 1st of March, 1925.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of that land or ground with the messuages, tenements, bungalows, outhouses, standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mazagon, outside the Fort of Bombay, in Registration Sub-District of Bombay assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Old No. 3 and New No. 16232 and by the Assessor of Municipal Taxes under Street Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 4-12-65-67, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the Gunpowder Road, on or towards the West by the Mazagon Road, towards the North by Matarpakhadi Road and on or the South by Dockyard Road.

The land with the building or buildings thereon, situated at Mazagon, in the Island of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement 30,774 yards or thereabout.

Before going to the Court for sanction the intending purchaser will be required to deposit with the Trustees a further sum of Rs. 40,000 (forty thousand), which will be a conditional precedent to the application for sanction. If the offer is not approved of by the Trustees, or the same is not sanctioned by the Court the amount of deposit will be returned without deduction.

By order of the Trustees.
V. P. PURANIK,
Secretary,
Tulsidas Gopalji Charity,
Girgaum No. 1.
2184

PUBLIC NOTICES.

(A Copy of this Prospectus is filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.)

The All-India Steamship Company, Ltd.

(Registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

CAPITAL . . . . . RS. 50,00,000.

(With power to increase.)

Divided into 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 10 each, payable as follows:—
Rs. 2-8-0 on Application.
Rs. 2-8-0 on Allotment.

The balance of Rs. 5 to be paid by a call as the Directors may decide but such call shall not be made before 6 months from the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS:

* H. A. H. PAYNE, Esq., Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Solicitors, Bombay, Chairman.
* (being in London not on Board now but will join immediately on return.)
Capt. J. C. RICHARDS, A.I.N.A., Messrs. ERICSON & RICHARDS, Bombay.
LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE, Esq., Messrs. LAKHMIDAS & Co., Importers & Exporters, Bombay.
NANU N. BHARUCHA, Esq., Messrs. NANU N. BHARUCHA & Co., Coal Merchants, Bunkering & Shipping Agents, Bombay.
SULAIMAN HASHIM SOWDAGAR, Esq., Shipowner and Shipbuilder, Bombay.
C. B. BANKS, Esq., (Ex-Officio.)

BANKERS:
THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
THE INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. S. B. BILIMORIA & CO., Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Messrs. FRAMROZE R. MERCHANT & Co., Hornby Road, Bombay.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. PAYNE & Co., 54, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. THE SOWDAGAR DOCKYARD, LIMITED, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
BARIA MANSIONS, CARNAC ROAD, BOMBAY.

PROSPECTUS.

This Company has been formed for the purposes mentioned in the Memorandum of Association but primarily for undertaking the business of Indian Coastal Shipping both for cargo and passenger services. It is also intended at an early date to engage in cargo service between Indian and foreign ports.

A serious obstacle to the proper development of India's trade has been her total dependence on foreign tonnage for the transportation of all merchandise, It is now time that India should take into her own hands at least such portion of the carrying trade of the country as pertains to coastal lines. This is the more urgent as the recent industrial activities have developed a large volume of exports and imports and will lead to an ever-increasing volume in the future.

The prospects for a coastal service are bright and assuring, according to the "Review of the Trade of India for the Year 1918-19" published by the Department of Statistics of the Government of India. "The imports and exports of merchandise and treasure, excluding stores and treasure on Government account, were valued at Rs. 157 Crores, an increase of 30 per cent. over the preceding year and 43 per cent. over the pre-war quinquennial average." Bombay alone accounts for 30 per cent. in the increase in the total costal trade of India. The supply of tonnage has, however, not been adequate to the growing demands of coastal trade. The report above quoted mentions that "The total tonnage of vessels, excluding native craft, that entered and cleared certain cargoes in the coasting trade in 1918-19 was 9,876,000 tons as against 9,626,000 in the preceding year and 28,887,000 the pre-war average." An increase by 43 per cent. in the volume of trade and a decrease of about 60 per cent. in the tonnage available at present is a disspiriting feature indeed—and every effort made to mend this condition of things will be both a service to the cause of Indian trade, and a sound business proposition.

At the present time country craft, with a deadweight capacity of about 4,000,000 tons, are engaged in the Indian coastal trade. Shippers, however, have a natural preference for the transportation of their goods by steamers, even, if it need be, at a considerably higher rate of freight, in so far that transportation by steamers affords greater safety and immensely increased facilities for insurance, finance and turnover of the cargoes. The gradual replacement of country craft by steamers opens an immense field with ample opportunity for development on sound lines.

Besides coastal trade there is great scope for additional passenger service between the West Coast ports. The passenger traffic is rapidly increasing and the service available at present is quite inadequate to cope with the increasing demand, as may be seen from the fact that large numbers of passengers are frequently obliged to wait a considerable time before they can secure accommodation. All over India there is a very pressing demand for a speedier and more comfortable service, and particularly so on the Western Coast with Bombay as the centre. In the year 1918-19 nearly 14,50,000 coastal passengers were conveyed to and from Bombay alone and the traffic is ever increasing.

Experts have estimated that the expenses of running a group of four passenger steamers would be about 66 per cent. of the gross earnings and that the margin of 33 per cent. will be sufficient to yield a handsome dividend, after setting aside adequate funds for depreciation, reserve, etc., Rs. 20,00,000 being taken in the above estimate as the price of four steamers, at the present market rate, as a basis for calculation. Details of the aforesaid calculation can be obtained at the office of the Company.

In the absence of adequate tonnage in the coastal cargo service and in the absence of any competition whatever, the present rates for cargo freights are calculated to yield a higher return.

It is proposed to start a regular service along the Western Coast of India, viz., Bombay, Goa, Mangalore, Gulf of Cutch, Bhavnagar, etc., etc., both for cargo and passenger traffic. One of the members of the firm of Managing Agents is now in England and is negotiating for the acquisition of vessels suitable for the special requirements of this trade.

An agreement will be entered into with Messrs. The Sowdagar Dockyard, Ltd., by which they will be appointed Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 30 years according to the terms of the Agreement. The Managing Agents' remuneration has been fixed at Rs. 1,000 per month and a commission of 10 per cent. on the net profits of the Company after payment of necessary allowances and deductions from revenue for working expenses chargeable against profits, but before all other deductions such as Depreciation, Reserve Fund, Income Tax or other Taxes of Government, etc., etc.

The Company is fortunate to have secured as a Director of the Company the services of Captain J. C. Richards, A.I.N.A., whose wide experience in all matters appertaining to shipping is well known.

Mr. S. H. Sowdagar, another Director, belongs to a family in which shipping has been hereditary, and who were the founders and former proprietors of the Shepherd Line.

The preliminary expenses are estimated to be Rs. 20,000.

The qualification of a Director is the holding of a minimum of 400 shares. Every Director will be paid not more than Rs. 100 for every meeting of the Board attended by him and for any special service a Director may render to the Company he shall be entitled to additional remuneration to be agreed upon by the Board of Directors.

Application for shares should be made upon the form accompanying the prospectus and should be forwarded to the Company's Agents together with a deposit of Rs. 2-8-0 per share. If no allotment is made to the applicant the application money will be returned, and in case the full number of shares applied for is not allotted the balance will be applied towards the amount payable on allotment. Failure to pay the instalment on the shares allotted when due will make the previous payments liable to forfeiture.

The Articles of Association provide for a commission not exceeding 5 per cent. for placing the shares of the Company.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is 50,000 shares.

Mr. S. H. Sowdagar is interested in the promotion of the Company, being one of the members of the Managing Agents' firm, and Mr. H. A. H. Payne is interested to the extent that he is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Payne & Co., the Solicitors of the Company.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and a copy of the agreement to be entered into by the Company with the Agents can be seen at the registered office of the Company during office hours.

Prospectus and application forms can be had from the Agents, Messrs. The Sowdagar Dockyard, Ltd., Carnac Road, Bombay.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Bombay, the 13th day of July, 1920.

(Sd.) SULAIMAN HASHIM SOWDAGAR.
(Sd.) LAKHMIDAS RAOJEE TAIRSEE.
(Sd.) NANU N. BHARUCHA.
(Sd.) A. G. ROBERTSON,
for J. C. RICHARDS.
(Sd.) CHAS. B. BANKS.

This form should be sent entire to the Company's Office.

The All-India Steamship Company, Limited.

No.

TO
THE DIRECTORS,
THE ALL-INDIA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.,
CARNAC ROAD,
BOMBAY, 3.

GENTLEMEN,

I/we beg to hand you herewith th sum of Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 2-8-0 per share on.....shares in the abovenamed Company of the nominal value of Rs. ten each and I/we request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/we agree to accept the same or any smaller number that may be allotted to me/us and to pay the further instalment of Rs. 2-8-0 on allotment and the balance of call of Rs. five (to be paid not before six months after the incorporation of the Company) due in respect of the said shares as and when called upon in accordance with the terms of the Articles of Association and I/we authorise you to register me/us as the holder of the shares allotted to me/us hereunder. Your acceptance of this is not binding upon you and the shares as subscribed by me/us herein may not be allotted to me/us and in that case I/we agree to get back a refund of the amount sent hereunder without interest.

Thanking you in anticipation,

Yours faithfully,

Name in full .....
Description .....
Address .....
Signature .....
Bombay 192

The All-India Steamship Company, Limited.

Authorised capital Rs 0,00,000 divided into 500,000 shares of Rs. 10 each.

No.....

Receipt of application deposit.

Received this.....day of.....1920 from.....of.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2-8-0 only per share on application for.....shares of Rs. 10 each in the abovenamed Company.

This receipt should be preserved for exchange in due course for share certificate.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED.

CONTRACTORS for masonry works on the Nira Right Bank Canal costing Rs. 50,000 and over.
For tender forms, schedule of rate and all information apply to:—
S. A. MAYBURY LEWIS,
Executive Engineer,
Lonand (M. & S. M. Railway),
Lonand District.
Lonand, 5th July, 1920. 2590

BANK OF BOMBAY.

ADVANCES AGAINST GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

5 PER CENT. TEN YEAR BONDS AND 5 PER CENT. LOAN 1945-55.

THE BANK is prepared to give advances to approved constituents who wish to subscribe to the above on the following terms until further notice:—

6% TEN YEAR BONDS.

(1) The Bank will advance 95 per cent. of the amount applied for, the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(2) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Bonds he will require to make an intial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly payments of Rs. 400 for 23 months and payment of Rs. 300 on the 24th month.

(3) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5½ per cent.

5% LOAN 1945/1955.

(4) The Bank will advance 90 per cent. of the amount applied for the Borrower paying the remaining 5 per cent. at the time application is made.

(5) The Borrower must undertake to repay the advance by monthly instalments of not less than 4 per cent. Thus if a Borrower applies for Rs. 10,000 of Loan he will require to make an initial payment of Rs. 500 and regular monthly instalments of Rs. 400 for 22 months and a payment of Rs 200 on the 23rd month.

(6) The rate of interest to be charged on the advance will be 5 per cent.

(7) Borrowers are at full liberty to repay advances more rapidly than is indicated above.

(8) In the event of a Borrower failing to pay any monthly instalment the Bank reserves to itself the right to demand payment of the advance and on failure by the borrower to make such repayment, to sell the securities. Should the Bank decide not to exercise these rights, interest will be charged at Bank rate on the balnce of the advance outstanding with a minimum of 6 per cent in the case of Ten Year Bonds and 5 per cent. in the case of 5 per cent. Loan.

(9) The Scrip will be held by the Bank as security for the advance. Borrowers must keep with the Bank, at all times, sufficient security to cover the amount advanced plus a 5 per cent. margin.

R. A. DON,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.
Bank of Bombay,
Bombay, 5th July, 1920. 2339

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of hardware, tools, metals, railway materials and mechanical and miscellaneous stores, which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions in Bombay.
Detailed lists can be had from the Controller (Sales), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers for purchase should be made.

P. J. GAHAN,
Controller (Sales),
Board of Industries and Munitions
New Customs House,
Ballard Road,
Bombay, 8th March, 1920. 2184

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY,
Agent.
No. 62.
Calcutta, 30th June, 1920. 2258

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES & MUNITIONS

FOR SALE.

A 4-cylinder 20-H.P. STUDEBAKER seven-seater MOTOR CAR, self starter, 1917 model, in excellent condition throughout and ready for the road complete with hood, lamps, headlights, spare wheel, horn etc., painted dark grey.
Rs. 4,500
Inspection and trial can be arranged by the Controller (Sales),
BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS,
New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay to whom offers should also be made. 2489

VALUABLE PLOTS FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

IN the centre of the town, close to tram and train, situate a Churni Road, admeasuring 7,500 square yards.
For particulars apply to—
DHUNJISHAW MERWANJI CONTRACTOR,
Watson Hotel. 2642

THE BRITISH BURMAH PETROLEUM CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Certificate No. 22232, for 35 shares Nos. 1413272 to 1413306 standing in the name of Dr J. B. Mama, D.P.H., Analyst, Sanitary Board, Poona, is reported LOST. All persons having any lien, claim or interest in the same are requested to inform the Company within fifteen days from date after which the Company will issue a duplicate Certificate for the said shares. 2649

NOTICE.

WANTED—3 fully qualified OVERSEERS and one CLERK, the latter must have some knowledge of the Public Works Department Code and able to type, on salaries of Rs. 250 per mensem for the overseers and Rs. 100 per mensem for the Clerk. Only those fully qualified need apply to Mr. W. R. PHILPOT-BROOKES, c/o Revenue Department, Secretariat. 2660

FOR MILLOWNERS AND INDUSTRIALISTS.

FIVE LACS square yards of land to be utilised for Industrial purposes, with Railway and Sea Transport facilities. Intending purchasers should apply for full particulars to
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY LAND and BUILDINGS CO., LTD.,
No. 72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay. 2678

NOTICE.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR BUYING PROPERTY IN CENTRAL BUSINESS LOCALITY IN BOMBAY.

OFFER are invited for the purchase of a property, situated at Sutar Chawl Street, adjoining The Jumma Musjid and opposite Soni Bhau Narotam's shop. It consists of a ground floor, 3 stories and a loft on 128 square yards of land and is situated within a few yards of Abdul Rehman Street and Sheikh Memon Street (Javeri Bazaar.)
For further particulars apply to the undersigned at their office at Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road.

DASTUR & CO.,
Solicitors, High Court. 2657

WANTED.

WANTED—A qualified ENGINEER and SECRETARY for the proposed Shri Sind Saraswati Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Sukkur.
Pay Rs. 300 to Rs. 450 per month according to qualifications.
Candidate possessing mill experience will be given preference.
Applications with testimonials will be received by the undersigned before 5th August, 1920.

AWATSING, M.A.,
Chairman.
Shri Sind Saraswati Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd., Sukkur at Clifton, Karachi. 2654

THE APOLLO MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF STATUTORY MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, pursuant to Section 77 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920 at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.).
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 14th to 21st July, 1920, both days inclusive.
Dated this 1st day of July, 1920.
By order of the Board.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO
Agents. 2145

THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WVG. MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.), when the following business will be transacted.

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the period of 8 months ending 31st March, 1920.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the Current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Osman Sobani, as an additional Director.
5. To transact any other business which may be brought forward by the Chairman.

AND NOTICE is hereby given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th July to 5th August, 1920, (both days are inclusive).
By order of the Board.
HAJEE MAHOMED HAJEE ESMAIL & CO
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 1st July, 1920.
N.B.—The DIVIDEND, when sanctioned, will be made payable at the Company's Registered Office, No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 6th August, 1920, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the REGISTER on the 5th August, 1920, and the Dividend Warrants will be posted to each Shareholder to his last given address. Change of address, if any, should be notified at once. 2146

NOTICE.

LAMPS—Advertiser has three hundred used Electric Light Bulbs FOR SALE, filament burnt out, but glass intact; offers to Box No. 870, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2681

NOTICE.

WANTED—A SHORTHAND WRITER. Apply to REGISTRAR, Appellate Side, High Court, Bombay. 2661

REWARD RS. 100 PER 1,000.

LOST RS. 24,500.

CURRENCY NOTES worth of Rs. 24,500 on the 6th July, each of Rs. 1,000, bearing No. W6/33 13701 to W6/33 13724 and Notes for Rs. 100 each for that I have no number for them. I have advertised in "The Times of India", "Praja Mitra" paper. If any one found them I am willing to pay the reward Rs. 100 each per Rs. 1,000. Please write to:—
ASSANAND KANIYARAM.
c/o Sidhuram Visandaram,
Nagdevi Street, Post No. 3.
2676 Bombay.

NOTICE.

ONE SEAL of the Adarsha Knitting Co., Ltd., Bombay, is LOST, MISLAID or STOLEN on or after the 28th June, 1920. The seal, therefore, is hereby cancelled, and any person or party using or bearing the above mentioned seal from or after the 28th June, 1920, will be prosecuted.

By order,
A. K. CO., LTD.,
Secretary to Agent.
20th July, 1920.
303, Hornby Road, Fort. 2680

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

IN PURSUANCE of a Requisition received under Section 36 (d) of the Municipal Act for calling a special Meeting of the Corporation to consider the legality of the Commissioner's claim for writing a minute on a report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee, regarding the proposals for the revision of the Schedule of the Municipal Secretary's Office staff, a meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 29th July, 1920, at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time).

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 20th July, 1920. 2679

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

AN ALLOTMENT LETTER No. 15098 in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED in the name of Champaklal Harilal has been lost or mislaid. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
2668 Agents.

THE UNION BANK, OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 26th July, to THURSDAY, the 5th August, 1920, both days inclusive.

BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
Dated 20th July, 1920. 2669

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NOTICE

RUNNING OF RESTAURANT CARS ON THE PUNJAB MAIL TRAINS.

ON and from THURSDAY, the 15th July 1920, the running of Restaurant Cars on Nos. 1 Up and 2 Down Punjab Mail trains will be discontinued between Tundla Aligarh and the Restaurant Car, in consequence, will be detached from the Up Punjab Mail at Tundla and will there be attached to the Down Punjab Mail.

By Order,
P. C. SHERIDAN,
General Traffic Manager.
No. 68.
CALCUTTA, the 14th July, 1920. 2618

THE WADIA WOOLEN MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE.

AT the meeting of the Board of Directors of the above Company held on 19th June, 1920, a call of Rs. 20 per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid on 31st July, 1920, at the Registered Office of the Company.
Any call not paid by 31st July, 1920, will be liable to bear interest at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.
If the call is paid earlier than due date interest will be allowed thereon at 6 per cent. till due date.
The call shall be payable by such shareholders whose names appear on the Register on 30th June, 1920.

(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.

P.S.—Gentlemen not having received notices up till now owing to non-delivery by postal authority or change of address not being intimated to the Company or any other cause are requested to pay up the call money notwithstanding when receipts will be passed to them. On their failure to do so, they would be liable for interest at 9 per cent per annum.

(Sd.) PILANI WADIA HALAI & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th July, 1920. 2670

NOTICE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A GRADUATE with science. Pay Rs. 75—100 according to qualifications with good prospects. Apply sharp to the HEAD MASTER, Abrama-Kharsad United High School, Abrama via Amalsad. 2683

THE MORVI SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE

APPLICATIONS are invited by the undersigned from students studying in High Schools and Colleges for the following Scholarships:—

1. Two Scholarships of Rs. 10 (ten) each per month for students studying in higher standard of High Schools durable for one year.
2. Two Scholarships of Rs. 30 (thirty) each per month for students studying in any one of the Colleges durable for one to two years.

Applicants must be respectable residents of Morvi.
Apply by 1st September, 1920.
HON. SECRETARIES,
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 2686

NOTICE.

BUNKER COAL.

AS the Bombay Port Trust Railway has provided plots at the Stores Depot for Bunker Coal and is in a position to receive coal there immediately, all Bunker Coal which has hitherto been consigned to the Cotton Depot will in future be consigned to the Stores Depot instead, and all wagons now in transit containing coal for Shipping Agencies and Bunkering Contractors will be diverted to the Stores Depot, Bombay Port Trust Railway with effect from the 24th instant.
Shipping Agencies and Bunkering Contractors are advised to make early and suitable arrangements to unload and stack their coal at the Stores Depot and to exhibit name boards at their plots.

R. PEEL,
Coal Certifying Authority, Bombay.
Government of India (Rly. Board).
Bombay, dated 21-7-1920. 2687

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the STATUTORY MEETING of the Union Bank of India, Limited will be held at 7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 5th day of August, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from the 26th July to 5th August 1920 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) BISHESHWARNATH BHARGAVA,
B.A., LL.B.,
Secretary.
Dated the 20th day of July, 1920.
Registered Office,
7, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay. 2682

NOTICE.

SIR HUKAMCHAND AND DALMIA COTTON AND OIL MILLS, LTD.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

Application Receipt.	Allotment Letter.	1st Call Receipt.	2nd Call Receipt.	Shares.	Shareholders.
...	1123	123	123	45	Harkishen Muchchar.
...	...	...	1521	50	Kanhayalal Muchhal.
...	281	...	281	2	Phundilal Chaterupar-asad.
327	327	...	...	60	Baldewdas Birajlall.
389	389	...	...	5	Baldewdas Birajlal.
...	...	...	1321	10	Badrinarayan Babar-cha.
667	...	...	...	25	Gunput Karanaji Judge.
...	261	...	...	1	Kantilal Chhaganlal, Mehta & Manekla. Chhaganlal Mehta.
100	...	...	...	10	Girdharlal Maganlal.
				208	

The above Shareholders for 208 shares as above of the Sir Hukamchand and Dalmia Cotton and Oil Mills Ltd., say that the above documents have been lost or misplaced. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within 15 days to the Registered Office of the Company, otherwise the Company will not be responsible for dealing with the above Shareholders on that footing.

H. G. BALKISHANDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents. 2641

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RE: AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES AMERICAN HOSE.

WITH REFERENCE to the advertisement appearing in the "Praja Mitra and Parsi" of he 17th day of July instant advertising an Auction Sale of the abovementioned goods notice is hereby given that our clients Messrs. RANCHODDAS HARIVALLABHDAS & CO., have expressed their readiness and willingness to Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co., through whom our clients ordered out the said four cases to take delivery thereof on payment of the price thereof and have already paid Rs. 2,000 in part payment of such price and requested the said Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co., to satisfy them that the goods advertised for sale is the goods indented by our clients but they have failed to do so. Messrs. Minocher Meyer and Co. are not therefore entitled to sell the goods ordered by our clients, much less to sell the same on our clients account and risk as advertised by them.
Dated this 19th day of July 1920.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ranchoddas
2645 Harivallabhdas & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A latest type 15.9 H.P. FIAT CAR with seven seater latest torpedo body; all complete and in perfect tip-top order; very reasonable price; can be seen and tried at BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16, New Queen's Road, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A 15 H. P. MORS CABRIOLET practically new. For trial and further particulars apply BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LTD., 16 New Queen's Road, Bombay. 2652

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that PEDROO ZOORAN CABRAL has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim against the said property, by way of mortgage, lien, inheritance, sale, lease, gift or charge or otherwise however, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from this day, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered to have waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of agricultural land or ground with the 35 trees of mangoe tamarind, etc., situate at the place known as Goltoochi Vahal, bearing Entry No. in the village of Parla, Taluka Salsette, District Thana and within the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Survey No. 89, Pot No. 1, admeasuring 22½ goonthas, Assessment Rs. 3-8, and bounded on the East by the Bhat lands of the Khoti Inamdar Saheb, on the West by the Warkas lands of the said Khoti Inamdar Saheb, on the South by the land of Deg Cabral, and on the North by the land of Siloo Cabral.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1920.
RUSTOMJI & GINWALLA,
Attorneys for Purchaser.
2664

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that FRAMROZE MANEKJI BHARUCHA of Bombay, Parsi inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to my client.
All persons having any claim to or against the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, charge, gift, trust, inheritance, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in Great Western Buildings Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of leasehold land held from the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay being portion of Plot No. 34 of the Board's Colaba Reclamation Estate together with the messuages and dwelling house known as "Ratan Terrace," situate at Wodehouse Road, Colaba, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 542 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue with other land under New Survey Nos. 9765, 9705 and by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 225 (36) and Street No. 42 and bounded, on or towards the East by Wodehouse Road, on or towards the West by Plot No. 27 of the said Estate, on or towards the North by another portion of Plot No. 34 and on or towards the South by Plot No. 33 of the said Estate.
Dated the 19th day of July, 1920.
FARDUNJI P. PAVRI.
2668 Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE OF SALE OF LONAVLA PROPERTY.

"SILVER OAKS."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ARTHUR ALEXANDER MENESSE, of Bombay, European Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of Sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, inheritance possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement or Bungalow or outhouses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Lonavla, Taluka Mohaval, District Poona, in the Registration sub-distric of Mohaval, containing by admeasurement four hundred thirty-nine and one thousand seven hundred forty-seven square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Survey No. 334 and in the Books of the Municipality of Lonavla under H Ward Street No. 36 and known as "Silver Oaks."
Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.
BHIMJI and Co.,
2667 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that THOMAS ANTHONY DEMONTE, of Bandora, Christian Inhabitant, has contracted to sell the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 375, Hornby Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 587 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Non-agricultural Survey No. 87, Entry No. 2278 together with the messuage tenement or building standing thereon all which premises are situate at Chinchpokli Road, Bandora in the Registration Sub-District of Bandora, District Thana and are bounded, on the East by the said Chinchpokli Road on the West by land bearing non-agricultural survey No. 85, on the North by land bearing non-agricultural survey No. 86 on the South by Government land (non-agricultural) and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Vendor and his tenants.
Dated this 19th day of July, 1920.
SHROFF & VACHHA,
2663 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that ABBA PEER MAHOMED and OOMER HAJI ESMAIL, who were till lately in the employ of our client Mr. VALLI MAHOMED HAJI GUNI SUGAR, Merchant of Kazi Syed Street, Bombay have left our client's service about a month back without in any manner accounting for their dealings in our client's employment. Our client Valli Mahomed Haji Guni has cancelled the Power of Attorney under which the said Abba Peer Mahomed and Oomer Haji Esmail were acting. The public are hereby warned against making any payment to or entering into any transactions with the said Abba Peer Mahomed or Oomer Haji Esmail or either of them on behalf or account of our client Valli Mahomed Haji Guni.
Dated this 17th day of July, 1920.
JAMSHEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Attorneys for Valli Mahomed Haji Guni. 2665

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. Premjee Nagurdas has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. All persons having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Gresham Building Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land Situate on the Bombay Port Trust Apolla Reclamation Estate at Colaba Causeway in Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 401 8/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue New Survey No. 9560 together with the dwelling house and all buildings standing thereon and bounded on the East by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to D. R. Umrigar on the West by Colaba Causeway, on the North by Ormiston Road and on the South by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay leased to Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla and which premises are assessed under A Ward No. 557 (3) and Street No. 7 B.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1920.
MULLA & MULLA CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 2694

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY given that Mrs. ESTER PHILLIP GOWRIA has contracted to sell to our client the under mentioned properties. All persons therefore having any claim into or upon the said properties or any part thereof by way of inheritance bequest trust, possession, sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, lease, lien, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and any such claim, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land hereditaments and premises situate at Santa Cruz in the Sub-Registration District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, admeasuring about 3,000 square yards and being plot No. 31 in the plan of the Santa Cruz Town Planning Scheme No. 1 and being a portion of land bearing Survey No. 47 Pot Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 and survey No. 48 and Pot Nos. 2 and 3 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by a Road and beyond that by Plot No. 32 of the said Town Planning Scheme being the property of Ardeshir Bamanji Topilia and also by Plot No. 38, being the property of Chunilal Dayaram, on or towards the West by a Road and beyond that by Plot No. 21 of the said Town Planning Scheme being the property of Thackordas Jekisondas and also by plot No. 30 being the property of Lalji Bhagwan Trivedi, on or towards the South by the remaining portion of the said Plot No. 31 being the property of Zujainas Gharry and Elicoinas Gharry and on or towards the North by Plot No. 34 of the said Town Planning Scheme being the property of Gajanan Rambhawoo Chowbal and by Plot No. 25 of the said Town Planning Scheme being the property of Ratilal Chunilal and Thackorbhai Chunilal.
Dated this 20th day of July, 1920.
DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN,
2692 Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SADANAND BHASKER PITALE, of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitant, widower and a Clerk in the G.I.P. Railway ..... Deceased.
YESHWANT SADANAND PITALE, and WAMAN SADANAND PITALE both of Bombay Daivadnya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Old Sonapur, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the eleventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

B. B. PATEL.
For Registrar.
B. B. PATEL.
The 30th day of June, 1920.
YESHWANT SADANAND PITALE & Anr.
2677 Petitioner-in-Person.

LEGAL NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNARAO RAGHUNATHJI RANE and YASHVANT KRISHNARAO RANE have contracted to sell the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or to or in any part thereof, by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned attorneys for the Purchaser, at their office at No. 65, Esplanade Road Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest, and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate at Juhu in Salsette, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, in the District of Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,210 square yards and bearing Survey No. 41 Sub or Pot No. 7 and bounded on or towards the North by a public passage, on or towards the East by the property of the Vendors on or towards the South by the property of Mr. Silva and on or towards the West by the property formerly of Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar but now of Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas and the assessment in respect of the said property together with certain other property of the Vendor is Rs. 2-15-4.

Bombay, dated this 17th day of July, 1920.

EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO
Purchaser's Attorneys.

2693

SALES BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable Landed Property, situated at Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay.

Under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Ballal, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokeker, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the said mortgagee by virtue of an indenture of mortgage, dated the 21st day of January, 1917, and two further charges and made between the said mortgagor of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the undivided equal or half-share of the said Mr. Vinayak Moroba Trilokekar in the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land or ground together with the messuage, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern side of Naigaum Cross Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (2,005) two thousand and five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Gadiali and partly by the property of Framji Edalji Nentinen, on or towards the South by the said Naigaum Cross Road, on or towards the East partly by the property of Bhiwa Vithu Agree and partly by the property of the said Framji Edalji Nentinen and on or towards the West partly by the property of Edalji Mancherji Ghadiali, partly by the property of Krishnarao Ragunathji and partly by the property of Krishnarao Kashinathji, and which said premises along with adjoining land belonging to the said Framji Edalji Nentinen, are registered in the Books of the Collector of the Land Revenue under Old Nos. 64 and 17, New Nos. A/14587 and C/14543 and New Survey Nos. 2/1190 and 5b/1191 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 6483 (3) and 6467 and Street Nos. 34 and 50B and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor and his brother.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Solicitor at 17-19, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, CONTRACTORS, ETC.

AUCTION SALE of all the Stock-in-Trade of Messrs. J. C. and Co., at Kalbadevi Road No. 363-365, with Goodwill.

On TUESDAY, the 27th July, 1920, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place by order of Sheth Tahilram Girdharidas, mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Jesangbhai Hemchand Kapadia and Chhaganlal Ratanchand trading under the name and style of Messrs. J. C. and Co., mortgagors.

Big lot of wire ropes, table fans, A. C. and D. C. currents, ceiling fans, circular flexible cord English, marble resistance boards, batton holders, English and Japanese China switches, insulators, counter-weights, bracelets switch boards, cast metal lanterns, fuse balls, fancy glass shades, cocus wall plugs, half valt lamps, electrolers, wiring and workshop implements, screws, nails, and glass globes, several other things pertaining electricity.

Furniture including big glass door cupboards, folding table, stand, Remington typewriter No. 8, etc., with goodwill.

The above will be on view 3 days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.
23, Churchgate Street.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

The BOMBAY AUCTION COMPANY will sell by Bona-fide Sale 12 Borahs (Bales) of Wool on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 10 a.m. (S.T.), by the order of Ismail Dosah & Coy., and account and risk of Mr. Kojah Ebrahim Manji, Ahmedabadwalla, at Mulji Umersi godown, near Panjara Pole, Bombay.

BOMBAY AUCTION CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BAGS OF GRAIN, ETC.

Under instructions received from the B. B. & C. I. Railway, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder Goods Shed at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 26th July, 1920, the following articles:—

Several bags of wheat, gram dall, Tulseed; Urad, Barley, Cholla etc., bales of Hemp empty cases tins of ghee pieces of timber loose lot of ground seeds, cotton, etc.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF THE UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT THE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES AT MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from the Deputy Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Stores Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the stores below the bridge at Mazagaon a great lot of unserviceable stores consisting of iron wire of sorts, bronze and copperwire, scrapped wrought and cast iron, broken packing casks, cases and kegs, jars, stoneware, tin and zinc lining, cycles and their parts, tins and iron drums, etc., etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods to be removed within 8 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES BHUSAWAL COTTON.

This day, WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Jetha Devji and on account and at the risk of Seth Manekchand Pirchand:—

110 bales Bhusawal Cotton.

Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Jetha Devji at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 CASES SARRICS.

On THURSDAY, the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Pubile Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Ratilal Bhaichand and on account and at the risk of Aga Mirza Ahmed Sheeh Foras Zadeh Isfani.

2 cases Sarries 50 inches 10 yds. Jhansi Queen.

Important to Mills Machinery Merchants and Store Suppliers.

AUCTION SALE of Calcium Chloride on account of the Government.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Godown behind the Government Dairy, Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, by order of the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions

24 tons Calcium Chloride.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL COTTON OF MANDSOR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green, Colaba, by order of Seth Joharmul Mulchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Vurdhman Jetsey and Co.

100 bales Bengal Cotton of Mandsor.

Above bales are lying in the godown of Seth Nursey Nagsey at Colaba.

AUCTION SALE OF 35 BALES OF KHANDESH COTTON.

Suit No. 617 of 1920.

Messrs. Chapsey Bhara & Co. ..... Plaintiffs

v.

Messrs. Dalalsing Daji ..... Defendants.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant at 5 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from Messrs. Chapsey Bhara and Co. and in pursuance of the decretal order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 5th June 1920 in the above suit and on account and at the risk of the said Jalalsing Daji, sell by Public Auction at Cotton Green Colaba.

35 bales Khandesh Cotton.

The above bales are lying down.

SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 4TH AUGUST 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction sale of a very valuable landed property situate at Elphinstone Land Estate Frere Road.

On WEDNESDAY, the 4th August at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs MEHTA and Co., will, under instructions from owner of the property, sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property.

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwellings standing thereon and situated on the Elphinstone Land Estate in the Island of Bombay and in the Registrations Sub-district of Mandvi containing by admeasurement 355 5/9 sq. yards or thereabouts assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3136 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4456 and Street No. 156/162 and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the North by the Kallian Street on or towards the South and West by the property belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay and on or towards the East by the Frere Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorneys Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

SALE ON THURSDAY THE 5TH AUGUST 1920 AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Auction sale of a very valuable landed property situate at 2nd Kumbharwada Street.

On THURSDAY, the 5th August at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will under the instructions from the owner of the property sell by Public Auction at the premises the following property:—

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon situate and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of 2nd Kumbharwada Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3116, New No. 16012, Old Survey No. 4457 and New Survey No. 5634 assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward Nos. 7630 and 631 and Street Nos. 245 and I and bounded as follows, that is to say on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the 2nd Kumbharwada Street, on or towards the North by the house of Bapuji Sorabji and on or towards the South by the house of Thacker Jevaram Shivji.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and inspection of title deeds can be had of the Vendor's Attorney's Messrs. Malvi Modi and Runchordas at their office at Medows Street or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
CRESCENT HOUSE, COLABA.

AUCTION SALE OF DRAWING, DINNING AND BED ROOM'S FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, ETC.

Sale on THURSDAY, 22nd July, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MOMBASAVALA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Room, Colaba, Causeway, beside Apollo Hotel, ground floor of Crescent House on 21st July, 1920. Drawing, Dinning and Bed Room's Furniture such as:—Dressing room suites, cabinet, almyrah, cushion sofa, cushion chairs, revolving chairs, bookstand, hat stand, dinning table and chairs, deck chairs, marble top centre table, gramophone and crockeryware and antimony, fancy goods, etc., etc., etc.

Deposit 25 per cent.
Delivery within 3 days.

MAMBASAVALA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF BRASS INGOTS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will on FRIDAY, the 23rd July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Sale Rooms the following:—

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Nanak Chand Banarsi Dass of Sadder Bazaar, Delhi.

5,798 Brass Ingots.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the buyers and the balance shall be paid and goods cleared within three days of the Sale.

SALE OF OLD BRASSWARE AND PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st July, 1920, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at their Sale Rooms the following:—

A collection of 40 Albums containing Photographic views of known places of Europe mediaenal Churches, and Cathedrals and old historial buildings with the interior scenes, photographs of some famous pictures of Art Galleries of Europe and Indian and African views.

The photographs were taken by an English Gentleman during his World tour and the whole collection is well sorted and arranged, each country having a separate album.

A small lot of old Brass Hindu gods (Murti).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMATIPURA 2ND STREET.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will, under instructions from and by order of Bai Nandcorebai, daughter of Haridas Dullabhdas, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Vithal Damjee, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the mortgagee, under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 13th December, 1915, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 24th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground, containing by admeasurement 98 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the south side of 2nd Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2501 and New No. 10259, Old Survey No. 3082 and New Survey No. 5866, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 1110 and Street No. 59, 61, 63, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Cassum Suleman, on or towards the West by the property of Nagoo Sayajee, on or towards the North by a sweeper's passage, and on or towards the South by the aforesaid 2nd Kamatipura Street, which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the mortgagor's tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Dikshit Manekla and Co., Attorneys for the mortgagee at their office No. 1, Hunuman Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

On account of the Insurance office concerned.

9 cases Cadbury's Milk Chocolates.
1 case imitation leather money purses.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria in good order.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 Grey horse, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF TIN SHEETS.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned:

150 cases tin sheets size 28 x 20 each case 108 lbs.
150 cases tin sheets size 20 x 14 each case 70 lbs.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

Auction Sale of Valuable Gining Factory at Badharpur in the Cotton Growing District of Khandwa about 3 miles from the Burhanpur Railway Station and two very Valuable Bungalows in Civil Lines, Khandwa, near the Railway Station.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Bai Awabai, widow of Dhunjibhoy Merwanji Kapadia, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises the Gining Factory on SATURDAY, the 7th and the two Bungalows, on SUNDAY, the 8th August next at 3-30 p.m. each day.

The Factory stands on a freehold land admeasuring 6 acres and 2 goonthas at Bahadurpur in Buranpur Tahasil Minar District, Nurbada Division, Central Provinces of Abadi Malguzere No. 332 and contains 30 Platts, gins with engine, boiler, shafting, donkey, engine lathie, drilling machine, screw cutting machine, roller press, cart weighing scale, etc.

There is a water pipe laid from the Government water works to the Factory compound and to the garden and residences in the compound.

The Bungalows, stand a piece of Nazul land No. 19, in Civil Lines, near the Khandwa Railway Station, admeasuring about 5 acres and 3 gunthas with two bungalows and outhouses situate near Suraj Kund in the city of Khundwa at present in the occupation of tenants. There are two pucca built well and a large garden containing more than 100 orange trees.

The Bungalows will be sold in one or separate lots as may suit the requirements of purchasers.

For further particulars and condition of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
20, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 197 BALES COTTON.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 22nd day of July 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by the order of Raj Bahadur Champalal Ramswarup at his Godown in Vardhaman Lane Colaba and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers Messrs. Vardhaman Jetsy & Co.

100 bales Cotton Bhivani Gin.
97 bales Cotton Biaver Gin.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery with 3 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS, BOMBAY.
No. 10, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO THE PURCHASERS OF "DODGE" MOTOR CARS.

AUCTION SALE of 11 (Eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete with all Accessories and Taximetre Worm and Stands.

Under the instructions from D. D. Padamji Esqr., and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser Mr. E. R. Dotiwala of Osman Mansion, Tardeo Road, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on (WEDNESDAY, the 28th July, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the premises of the Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency, Ltd., 16, Queen's Road, the following:—

11 (eleven) Brand New four seater Touring "Dodge" Motor Cars, complete with all accessories, including 1 Taximeter, Worm and Stands.

N.B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 21st July, 1920.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF SELECT CINEMA.
Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The 5 reel FOX photoplay

"THE KINGDOM OF LOVE."

It is one of the most absorbing and interesting dramas that has ever been presented here. It is not only entertaining, but leaves a deep impression and a great deal to think about.

ALSO A FINE COMIC.
A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT.

Prices: Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.) (Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE:—Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Royal Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Princess and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

TO-NIGHT

Messrs. K. D. and Brothers will present the sensational Drama.

"A ROMANCE OF THE UNDERWORLD"

(5 reels—5,000 feet),
starring the incomparable, charming,

CATHERINE CALVERT.

Here's thrilling, gripping, appealing Story of a Sweet lovely Rose-bud cast away by CHANCE in the stinking foul gutter of Privations and crime!

Here's a Picture that reveals before your eyes the cruelty and injustice mooted out by Providence to those condemned to be born and bred in the UNDERWORLD!

A COMEDY IN THE PROGRAMME.

Four Shows Daily at: 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S.T.).

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

THE GLOBE

Bombay's Newest and Best Picture Palace.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!
Harry Carey
in
"Marked Men"
with
MOLLY MALONE
Charming Drama adopted from the sensational story "The Three Godfathers"
Two Gun Trixie
Highclass comedy featuring Mr. and Mrs. Dan Russell.
Screen Magazine
Shows at: 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m.
NEXT SATURDAY
"The Flapper"
Sensational Masterpiece
By the famous Itala Co.
featuring
Pina Menichelli
The greatest Italian Actress.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
A GALAXY OF FAVOURITIES!

The Famous London Musical Comedy Star **EMMY WEHLEN** in a wonderful Story of a Butterfly who sought adventures and found tragedy.

WARDA HOWARD
Bombay's Favourite Denniston Player

CREIGHTON HALE
The Popular Cinema Star

"HIS BONDED WIFE."
A Comedy of Errors and Corrections. The Breezy Adventures of a healthy Girl.

The fastest heavy-weight boxing contest for years!

BECKETT and WELLS
A splendid picture of the Whirlwind Contest from start to finish
A close up view of Beckett's tremendous knockout blows.
Commencing Next Saturday 24th July

"CARMEN"
featuring
Mmlle Marguerite Sylva
By Cines Roma

"CARMEN"
with all Star Cast
from the
Opera Comique, Paris

A Grand representation of the Grandest of Grand Operas.

THE EMPRESS

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Direction: Madan Theatres, Ld. *Managing Agents*: J. F. Madan & Co.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
MADAN THEATRES, Ld. present the DASHING ROMANTIC DRAMA
"A DASH FOR A THRONE"
Adapted from Arthur W. Merchant's
WELL-KNOWN and HIGHLY SENSATIONAL NOVEL
featuring
GUSTAVO SERENA
of "QUO VADIS" fame.
An exciting story of a European Kingdom
A Magnificent Play of the "Prisoner of Zenda" type.

THE EMPRESS

Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
Commencing next Saturday 24th July
"MACISTE IN LOVE"
The Strong Man
A thrilling Play in six parts
Maciste whose Herculean Exploits are the most astounding features of the Screen.

THE EXCELSIOR

Direction .. .. .. Madan Theatres, Ld.
Management .. .. .. J. F. Madan & Co.
TWICE NIGHTLY
at 6-30 & 9-45 p.m. only.

EXCELSIOR VARIETY SEASON!

Special engagement of
The Dollars The Dollars The Dollars
JOHNNIE & JOSIE
VERSATILE COMEDY ARTISTES
from the Leading English & Colonial Variety Theatres in an ORIGINAL and REFINED Act
Embracing Musical Comedy.
JAZZ DANCING—ACROBATIC DANCING
Piano Solos and Humourous Patter

JOHNNIE HORNER
who has been described as the World's BEST ACROBATIC DANCER

MISS JOSIE MAYO
The Charming Gipsy Pianiste.

"Around the Town"

EXCELSIOR SERIAL.
THE ROMANTIC and THRILLING
Parisian Serial of Life
"The Four Shadows"
1, 2 & 3 EPISODES.
Popular Prices: Rs. 3/- to Annas 4.

To-night
AT
THE MAJESTIC
FRANCIS FORD
and
ROSEMARY THEDY
IN
The Dominat Serial
"THE MYSTERY OF 13"
A pure melodrama with a continuous performance of thrilling action,
FIRST INSTALMENT
You cannot afford to miss this serial.

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURES

TO-NIGHT
BOUND & GAGGED
FEATURING
GEORGE B. SEITZ
AND
MARGUERITE CURTOT
A Novel Serial of Intermingled laughs thrills and Suspense
Episodes 7th and 8th

PATHE GAZETTE
Latest News of the World in Picture

BABY MARIE OSBORNE
IN
DADDY No. 2
A delightful Comedy

TIME
7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee: Saturday 5 p.m.
Sunday 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES
Imperial
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

Still Going Strong!
The Universal serial wonder
The Lion Man
Featuring
Jack Perrin
and
Kathleen O'Connor
(of midnight man fame)
Three more episodes 5th instalment also a side-splitting Comedy
"Clever Kiddies"
at
CINEMA PRECIOUS
Near Grant Road, Tram Terminus, Lamington Road.
Four Shows every day at 5-15, 7, 8-15 and 10-30.
Prize Matinees To-day and To-morrow at 3-30 and 5-15.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 19th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	25.78+62
Aug.	25.50+65
Sept.	24.67+61
Oct.	23.98+49
Nov.	23.52+65
Dec.	23.80+55
Jan.	22.48+60
Feb.	..
Mar.	21.82+62
April	..
May	..
June	..

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 19th.

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	25.68
Oct.	23.89
Jan.	22.45
Mar.	21.81

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 17th.

Day's	Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	3,000
"	Exports to Great Britain	..	..	..
"	" to Continent	..	..	4,000
Futures at New York July		..	..	41.10—40
"	" Oct.	..	..	34.75+27
"	" Jan.	..	..	32.23+26
Tone.—Firm.				
Spot Cotton at New York		..	..	43.25+75
"	Orleans	..	39.50	Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans July		..	..	37.00+30
"	" Oct.	..	..	34.20+20
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		..	..	13 1/4
Demand Bills	..	..	..	3.86.50
Iver Commercial Bars	..	..	..	..
U. S. Mined Refined	..	..	..	8½
Do. Foreign	..	..	..	8½

New York, July 19th.

Futures at New York July	..	..	41.75
" " " Oct.	..	..	35.02
" " " Jan.	..	..	32.50

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

July 20.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 440½ for Fully Good Broach July-August, and remained unchanged at and about this price for some time. At 3 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 439, the tone of the market being quiet and uninteresting. The bazaar closed at Rs. 439. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 437, advanced to Rs. 438, and closed at Rs. 437½. Ready cotton continues quiet.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

			Rs:
Fully Good Broach	..	July-Aug. ..	437½
Fully Good Bengal	..	July ..	207
Fully Good Bengal	..	September ..	217
Fine Oomras	..	July ..	267½
Fine Oomras	..	September ..	277
Good Southerns	..	July-Aug. ..	439

COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

QUOTATIONS 20TH JULY 1920.

			Rs:
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	July ..	204
" " "	..	September ..	214
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	July-Aug. ..	440
Fine M.G. Oomras	..	July ..	266
" " "	..	September ..	275

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Super fine.	Fine.	F.G.	Good	Delivery
M.G. Bengal	..	237	217	192	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	..	237	217	192	"
M.G. Oomras No. 3.	368	276	244	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 1	384	349	319	..	"
M.G. Central P No. 2	349	314	279	..	"
M.G. Broach	..	490	470	455	"
M.G. Southern	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Dholleras	..	..	..	..	"
M.G. Amenar P.	..	..	..	..	"

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES

July, 20th 1920.

	per lb.	Rs: a: p:
David	No.1	0 1 0
Sapurji	No. 10½	0 15 3
Cerimbhai	No. 12½	1 2 6
Sapurji	No. 6½	0 12 3
Japan	No. 40/1	2 13 0
Do.	No. 42/2	2 14 0
Do.	No. 2/40	2 9 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations:

BRASS.

July, 20th 1920.

	per md.	Rs: a: p:
Brass	3/4	94 0 0
Do.	1	94 0 0
Do.	1½	94 0 0
Do.	1¼	94 0 0
Do.	1½	94 0 0
Do.	2	94 0 0

COPPER.

	per Md.	Rs: a: p:
Copper	3/4	85 8 0
Do.	1	82 0 0
Do.	1½	87 0 0
Do.	1¼	87 0 0
Do.	1½	89 0 0
Do.	2	89 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars	..	85 0 0
Punch taka joint	..	88 0 0
Copper English-Barrs	..	87 0 0
Brass-Barrs	..	90 8 0

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay wheat and Seeds daily quotations Bazzar Rates.

Bombay, July 20th 1920. 5-30 p. m.

Essay.	Bazaar Terms.	Rail. Delivery
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
Wheat White, Delhi 70-80	50 0 0	8 8 0
" " Cawnpore 70-80	55 0 0	8 3 0
" Kanchi Bangla	54 0 0	8 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	11 0 0	11 8 0
" Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	15 12 0	16 8 0
" Thin	15 4 0	16 12 0
Toolseed, White 85-15	....	....
" Gajar 75-25	....	....
" Gajar 50-50	....	....
" Black	....	....
Poppyseed, White	16 0 0	17 0 0
Groundnuts	85 0 0	....
Safflowseed	6 0 0	6 4 0
Barley	41 0 0	....
Castorseed	52 0 0	16 2 0
Forward:	Rs. a. p.	
Linseed Sept.	16 14 0	
Wheat Aug.-Sept	8 15 0	

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 20.

Both branches of monsoon current are being drawn into North-east India, and some heavy falls of rain have occurred in the East United Provinces, Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the East United Provinces, the East Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, Mysore, and local in Upper Burma, Assam, Central India, East Bombay, Deccan.

Few falls also occurred in the West United Provinces, Gujrat, South-east Madras, and the North Madras Coast.

The chief amounts are: Moulmein, four inches, Rangoon one and a half; Akyab three; Myitkyina, Dibrugarh, Tezpur one and a half; Sibsagar three; Cox Bazar four; Chittagong, Calcutta one and a half; Sambalpur, Chaibasa, Gorakpur, Bahraih, six; Allahabad two; Benares a quarter; Cawnpore three-quarter; Lucknow three; Dehra Dun, Simla two; Mercara one and a half. Temperature is high all along the North-West Frontier.

Forecast:—Increase in North-east of Central Provinces.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 20th July.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920.	Total since 1st June, 1920.	June 1st to 8 a.m. of 20th July. 1918.	1919.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0·10	27·29	13·72	35 57
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	0·11	29·92	12·64	37 73
Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital)	0·06	29·62	13·61	37·36
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0·00	31·35	15·81	40·30

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 19th July 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs.	29.724 inchs.
Temperature of Air	81.7 Degs
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.1 "
Dew Point	75.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.813 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10)	10.0 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84.2 "
minimum do.	80.2 "
General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of Wind	215 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.04 Inches.
Total fall during month	19.57 "
Do. do. year	29.95 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 20th	0.06 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water is at rince's Dock sill.

		HIGH WATER					LOW WATER				
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay mean Time		Depth on Sill.		Day of month	Bombay mean Time.		Depth on Sill.	
	July	h.	m.	ft.	in.	July	in.	m.	ft.	in.
Wed.	21	m 3	0	26	11	21	m 8	46	18	8
		3	11a	27	7		9	38a	17	2
Thur.	22	m 3	51	26	0	22	m 9	33	19	4
		3	51a	26	5		10	28a	17	9
Fri	23	m 11	4	30	1	23	m 5	0	14	2
		11	46a	28	1		5	57	17	8
Sat.	24	m 6	0	24	7	24	m 11	50a	21	5
		5	25a	24	6					
Sun.	25	m 7	32	24	6	25	m 0	24	18	6
		6	30a	24	0		1	28a	21	8
Mon.	26	m 8	54	25	0	26	m 1	59	18	5
		7	46a	23	11		2	40a	21	5
Tues.	27	m 2	12	27	8	27	m 8	3	16	8
		2	32a	28	8		8	52a	16	7

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 20th July 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in the eastern districts and are clear elsewhere. Humidity is below normal in the north Punjab, but is in excess at Multan. Temperature is above the average both by day and night in the east and north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the east or the division; Allahabad reports 2.12" and Cawnpore 0.80". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect at Mainpuri. Day temperature is moderately below normal except at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in the north and are moderately or heavily clouded in the south. Day temperature is below the average in east Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Surat reports 0.28" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Night temperature is in defect at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.44" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal in the south-west of the division. Day temperature is in excess in Berar, but is still in slight defect in the north-western districts.

The Konkan.—Light rain has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.10", Ratnagiri 0.19", Mormugao 0.11" and Karwar 0.24". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum reports 0.46" of rain and Poona 0.10". Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is below normal at Ahmednagar and Nizamabad Day temperature is above the average in Hyderabad and at Ahmednagar and Sholapur.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the east of the United Provinces, and local in the Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and the east of the Central Provinces. Temperature is high in the Punjab and the eastern half of the Peninsula, but is low during the day in east Rajputana and the east of the United Provinces. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the greater part of the reporting area, but pressure conditions are adverse to any general precipitation.

Forecast.—Some extension of rainfall is likely in the north of the Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the adjacent districts of the Punjab and Rajputana.

Bombay, 20th July 1920.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 19th July 1920.

A break in the Bombay monsoon is setting in. Rainfall has been heavy in south Bengal. It has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in Assam, the United Provinces, the east Punjab and Central India west. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, the west of the Central Provinces the Bombay Deccan, Mysore and south-east Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are.—Moulmein, Rangoon four inches; Akyab eight; Cox's Bazar four; Chittagong one and a half; Barisal, Darjiling, Jessore three; Calcutta five; False Point one and a half; Naya-Dumka five; Patna four; Gorakhpur one and a half Bareilly a quarter; Roorkee three; Ludhiana three quarters.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 20th JULY 1920.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 hrs.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	0
Do. (19th)	91.8	86.9	83	..	0	—0.08
Do.	83.5	82.5	84	..	0	
Jask	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do.	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	104.8	83.7	30	..	1.19	—0.46
Rawalpindi	106.2	85.5	62	..	4.15	—2.35
Lahore	107.0	89.3	54	..	1.10	—4.01
Hissar	105.5	84.6	53	..	0.75	—3.86
Ambala	97.8	83.4	75	..	6.37	—2.27
Delhi	98.0	88.0	69	..	10.59	+1.91
UNITED PROVINCES.						
Agra	91.5	80.0	65	..	11.55	+2.91
Mainpuri	88.5	79.2	79	0.03	9.38	+1.73
Jhansi	90.8	78.7	66	..	6.84	—5.06
Cawnpore	83.6	78.7	90	0.80	7.11	—2.04
Allahabad	86.6	77.3	62	2.12	19.76	+5.43
SIND & RAJPUTANA.						
Jacobabad	108.3	84.0	26	..	1.00	+0.15
Karachi	88.6	82.1	90	..	0.01	—2.81
Ajmer	86.2	75.6	62	..	14.92	+5.20
Jaipur	87.5	75.4	79	0.02	17.17	+9.77
Kotah	89.8	78.0	79	..	11.88	+2.20
Mount Abu	72.4	64.6	80	..	20.06	+1.30
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	89.0	78.1	75	..	7.30	+1.10
Dwarka	86.0	80.3	79	..	7.54	—0.32
Veraval	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rajkot	89.2	76.4	59	0.03	14.76	+5.15
Bhavnagar Para	90.8	77.6	80	..	17.04	+9.01
Surat	86.2	77.9	80	0.28	19.01	—0 80
Ahmedabad	92.2	72.8	62	0.01	14.14	+1.80
Deesa	90.0	76.8	87	..	8.14	+0.32
Neemuch	83.7	73 2	69	0.00	16.67	+7.44
Indore	82.4	73.1	87	0.05	23.98	+11.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	80.9	75.1	85	..	10.81	—8.45
Saugor	82.2	73.4	87	..	17.58	+3.01
Hoshangabad	84.5	73.4	89	..	13.45	—2.14
Khandwa	86.0	74.1	82	..	15.45	+4.38
Akola	92.2	74.7	72	..	5.16	—5.74
Amraoti	89.2	75.1	68	..	6.60	—5.40
Nagpur	86.3	76.8	71	..	9.92	—8.39
Chanda	91.5	78.0	72	..	13.48	—5.80
Raipur	83.2	74.4	90	0.44	8.21	—8.67
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.2	77.2	86	0.10	27.79	—9.61
Ratnagiri	84.1	75.9	78	0.19	32.32	—20 29
Marmugoa	85.2	77.5	86	0.11	46.79	—4 62
Karwar	84.3	75.8	81	0.24	51.17	—15.26
BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	90.8	74.0	77	..	2.95	—4.91
Ahmednagar	88.9	70.4	71	..	2.35	—5.51
Poona	88.2	70.4	77	0.10	9.64	+0.08
Sholapur	93.0	71.7	60	..	1.68	—0.08
Bijapur	88.4	71.3	75	..	4.69	—0.08
Belgaum	74.8	67.4	98	0.46	18.47	+0.14
Aurangabad	91.0	70.0	83	0.08	1.77	—7.95
Nizamabad (Indr).	94.0	75.3	70	0.02	12.52	+0.77
Hyderabad	93.8	75.1	73	..	8.03	—0.55
MALABAR & CEYLON.						
Mangalore	84.5	75.0	88	0.64	72.97	+9.89
Calicut	93.8	74.0	97	1.14	82.85	+22.48
Cochin	84.5	76.6	83	0.36	63.75	+19.74
Colombo	82.6	78.1	87	..	18.88	+7.26
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR & MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	100.1	79.0	54	..	4.69	—3.93
Bellary	93.5	76.5	57	..	0.70	—2.81
Cuddapah	97.8	80.2	54	..	3.60	—1.87
Madras	103.2	78.5	68	0.21	1.40	—2.81
Bangalore	85.8	66.6	79	0.02	3.72	—1.90
Coimbatore	88.7	71.2	70	..	1.52	—0.13
Trichinopoly	101.6	79.3	57	..	0.88	—1.6
Nezapatam	99.9	81 5	96	..	0.70	—1.67

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 20th July 1920 was 29.898 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg.

In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 6-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·11 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COLOUR-MARKET.

July 20.

There are no fluctuations in the market since our last reports; the market remains steady but no significant business passing. The demand is poor and the times of indifference on the part of the merchants are gone. The purchasers get concession rates in proportion to the quantity purchased by them.

The quotations are:—

Congo Red Rs. 4 to 4/8/0 per lb.
Magenta Crystals Rs. 17 per lb.
Alizarine I. P. Rs. 1,200 per drum.
Alizarine Ger. 20 per cent. Rs. 350 per cwt.
Alizarine 16 per cent. Rs. 300 per cwt.
Auramine Rs. 7 per lb.
Methyl Violet Rs. 10 per lb.
Melchite Green Rs. 10 per lb.
Sulpher Black 4.2 Rs. 1 to 1/8/0 per lb.

IMPORTS.

July 20.

S S Karmala from Shanghai, Agents M M and Co—258 cases 797 packages 103 chests tea, 15 cases liquor, 20 cases gin, 46 bags 5 p ages cardamoms, 100 bags b nuts, 79 bags nutmegs, 15 cases pres dry ginger, 108 cases pres wet ginger and chouchew, 1 drm arsenic, 201 bags sago, 6 baskets mangosteen, 4 cases paper, 35 cases cotton piecegoods, 41 cases 5 boxes silk piecegoods, 48 cases silk yarn, 110 cases 34 bales silk raw, 36 cases silk waste, 33 cases ink, 558 slabs tin.

FRESH ARRIVALS

Smoke AND Enjoy

The Worlds, Best

I. Ismalun & Co's. Egyptian Cigarettes.

		Per	50.	Per	100.			Per	50.	Per	100.
Mahroussa Plain	.. Rs.	3	0	5	12	Khidevieh Gold Tips	.. Rs.	3	2	6	0
Do. Straw	.. "	3	6	6	8	Imperator (Billiard size) per 25	"	3	0		
Do. Cork	.. "	3	6	6	8	Curzon's Renown Plain	.. "	3	2	6	0
King Edwards	.. "	4	0	7	12	Do. do. Straw	.. "	3	6	6	8
I. I. Fini	.. .. "	3	12	7	0	Do. do, Cork	.. "	3	6	6	8

Isherwood' Brothers Cigarettes.

Isherwood No. 7 Plain per 100 6-8, Isherwood No.7 Gold Tipped per 100 7-0. Isherwood No.7 Straw Tipped per 100 6-14

CURZON & Co., Tobacconists.

131-33—ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS,

July 20.

S S Khosrou, McCraith, Jeddah.
S S Yeddo, Nourman, Christiana.

The following vessels began to load yesterday Steamer Karagola for Durban etc

S S Khosrou:—The T M Company's steamer Khosrou, 2,427 tons, Captain W D McCraith arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah, with a general cargo and 90 pilgrims.

S S Yeddo:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Yeddo, 2,480 tons, Captain E Nourman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Christiana with a general cargo.

S S Plassy:—The P and O S N Company's English mail steamer Plassy, 4,615 tons, Captain H W A Clark, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Marseilles with the outward mails of the 28th ultimo, a general cargo and 216 passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 20th July 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Ahmedi	.. P Gulf	N F	.. H Hassan & Co
B Khesrou	.. Jeddah	26-7	.. T M & Co
C & E Eastern Cross	.. Calcutta	N F	.. J F & Co
D & E Clan Macintyre		N F	.. J F & Co
F Bahadur	.. Coast Ports	N F	.. T M & Co
H Shinkai Maru	.. N F	N F	.. N Y Kaisha
Offside	.. ..	5	.. ..
M Egypt	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
N Hughie	.. Karachi	N F	.. M M & Co
" Syria	.. London	31-7	.. M M & Co
P Solerno	.. Antwerp	25-7	.. T M & Co
Q Nagpur	.. Cochin	N F	.. A I & C N Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Courland	.. Marmagoa	N F	.. K N & Co
Indravati	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Mahanadi	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Saraswati	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co
Aporto	.. Marmagoa	N F	.. M M & Co
Satrunji	.. Karachi	N F	.. K N & Co
Bahaduri	.. N F	N F	.. K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora	.. P Gulf	24-7	.. M M & Co
2 Talan Maru	.. Kobe	24-7	.. N Y Kaisha
3 Bandra	.. N F	22-7	.. M M & Co
5 Yeddo	.. Colombo	22-7	.. W & A G & Co
6 Akbar	.. Jeddah	17-7	.. T M & Co
8 Bombay Maru	.. Kobe	18-7	.. N Y Kaisha
10/11 Kentucky	.. Calcutta	N F	.. Graham & Co
16 Zayoni	.. Red sea Ports	N F	HS Shustary & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

3 Vasna	.. N F	N F	.. M M & Co
5 Scindia	.. Liverpool	28-7	.. W & A G & Co
6 City of Cheslia	Rangoon	24-7	.. Graham & Co
7 Chakdara	.. Bushra	22-7	.. M M & Co
11 Morea	.. London	24-7	.. M M & Co
12 Plassay	.. China	21-7	.. M M & Co
12A Gray Cloud	.. Calcutta	N F	.. T M & Co
15 Sandakan	.. Busra	N F	.. D R I M
16 Rotenfels	.. Calcutta	26-7	.. W & A G & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

H M S Clive	.. N F	N F	.. R I M & Co

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Kandy	.. N F	N F	.. W & A G & Co

HUGHES DRY DOCK.

Heron Gull	.. N F	2-8	.. C E B P T & Co

EXPORTS

July 20.

S S Syria for London—2100 cwt linseed R J Daver, 162 cwt gum kadaya David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 25 cwt fishmows K Mahamad and Co, 1,000 cwt linseed oil 2,000 cwt cottonseed oil Hollingshurst and Co Ltd., 35 bales hemp 140 cwt dry ginger Waman Vishanu, 2 cases chutney E Morder and Co., 16 cask chutney Framji Nowroji.

S S Morea for London—750 cwt khismis 47 cwt gum arabic 22 cwt cheretta M Jafferbhoy, 2 bales cotton carpets 2 cases peo curtain Pahoomull Bros., 22 cwt rosin 1 case rosin oil Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd., 1,000 cwt cassian floor 455 cwt yellow millets C Jivanlal and Co., 365 cwt gum olibanum E Nowroji and Co., 2 bales goat skins A A Peerbhoy, 48 bales woollen carpets Bontor and Co., 2 bales goat skins 6 bales ship skins 5 bales cowhides David Sassoon and Co Ltd., 2 cases ganga N Cassum.

S S Syria for Lonondon—6,800 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 1,199 cwt gum arabic A A Rahim, 3 cases crude oil Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Scindia for Liverpool—27 bales raw wool W and A Graham and Co., 2 bales woollen carpets Coutts and Co., 417 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 2 cases leather boots Vakil Parelwala and Co., 71 bales wool raw E D Sassoon and Co., 52 bales wool raw Moolchand Busudvedas, 150 bales wool raw Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Scindia for Glasgow—2,689 cwt cotton seed The Indian General Trading Co.

S S Scindia for Barcelona—450 bales cotton Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co.

S S Scindia for Marseilles—800 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 69 cases garnuts Govindjee Madhowjee and Co., 687 cwt liquorie root Bendren.

S S Salermo for Antwerp—3 200 cwt crushed bones Hollingshurst and Co 56 bales cotton Ralli Bros., 55 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Hunnie for Hull—218 cwt cotton seed V M Cassum and Co., 200 bales hemp S Permanand.

S S Sommen for New York—299 cwt dry ginger C Jivanlal and Co., 50 bales cotton H M Mehta and Son, 300 cwt gum kathira Narsee Mooljee and Co., 193 bales coir mattings Vakil Parelwala and Co., 100 bales cotton The Commercial Trading Co Ltd., 603 cwt gum kadia S Charsee and Co.

S S Jain Maru for Shanghai—500 bales cotton The Mitsui Bussen Kaisha, 200 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Jain Maru for Yokkaichi—1,200 bales cotton Mitsui Bussen Kaisha.

S S Jain Maru for Hongkong—280 bales cotton Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Plassy for Shanghai—127 cwt rosin Cox's Shipping Agency Ltd

LATE S. RAMANUJAN.

PROF. HARDY'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. G. H. Hardy, F.R.S., Fellow and Mathematical Lecturer of Trinity College, Cambridge, writes as follows to *Nature*:—

Srinivasa Ramanujan, whose death was announced in *Nature* of June 3, was born in 1888, in the neighbourhood of Madras, the son of poor parents, and a Brahmin by caste. I know very little of his early history and education, but he became a student in Madras University, and passed certain examinations, though he did not complete the course for a degree. Later he was employed by the Madras Port Trust as a clerk at a salary equivalent to about 25l. a year. By this time, however, reports of his unusual abilities had begun to spread, and, I believe owing to the intervention of Dr. G. T. Walker, he obtained a small scholarship which relieved him from the necessity of office work and set him free for research.

I first heard of Ramanujan in 1913. The first letter which he sent me was certainly the most remarkable that I have ever received. There was a short personal introduction written, as he told me later, by a friend. The body of the letter consisted of the enunciations of a hundred or more mathematical theorems. Some of the formulae were familiar, and others seemed scarcely possible to believe. A few concerning the distribution of primes could be said to be definitely false. There were no proofs, and the explanations were often inadequate. In many cases, too, some curious specialisation of a constant or a parameter made the real meaning of a formula difficult to grasp. It was natural enough that Ramanujan should feel a little hesitation in giving away his secrets to a mathematician of an alien race. Whatever reservations had to be made, one thing was obvious, that the writer was a mathematician of the highest quality, a man of altogether exceptional originality and power.

It seemed plain, too, that Ramanujan ought to come to England. There was no difficulty in securing the necessary funds his own University and Trinity College Combridge, meeting an unusual situation with admirable generosity and imagination. The difficulties of caste and religion were more serious; but, owing to the enterprise of Prof. E. H. Neville, who happened fortunately to be lecturing in Madras in the winter of 1913-14, these difficulties were ultimately overcome, and Ramanujan arrived in England in April, 1914.

The experiment has ended in disaster, for after three years in England, Ramanujan contracted the illness from which he never recovered. But for these three years it was a triumphant success. In a really comfortable position, for the first time in his life, with complete leisure assured to him, and in contract with mathematicians of the modern school, Ramanujan developed rapidly. He published some twenty papers, which, even in wartime, attracted wide attention. In the spring of 1918 he became the first Indian fellow of the Royal Society, and in the autumn the first Indian fellow of Trinity, the Madras University endowed him with a research studentship in addition, and early in 1919, still unwell, but apparently considerably better, he returned to India. It was difficult to get news from him, but I heard at intervals. He appeared to be working actively again, and I was quite unprepared for the news of his death.

Ramanujan's activities lay primarily in fields known only to a small minority even among pure mathematicians—the applications of elliptic functions to the theory of numbers, the theory of continued fractions, and perhaps above all the theory of partitions. His insight into formulae was quite amazing, and altogether beyond anything I have met with in any European mathematician. It is perhaps useless to speculate as to his history had he been introduced to modern ideas and methods at sixteen instead of at twenty-six. It is not extravagant to suppose that he might have become the greatest mathematician of his time. What he did actually is wonderful enough. Twenty years hence, when the researches which his work has suggested have been completed, it will probably seem a good deal more wonderful than it does to-day.

HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS?

PALOL

PARK, DAVIS'S

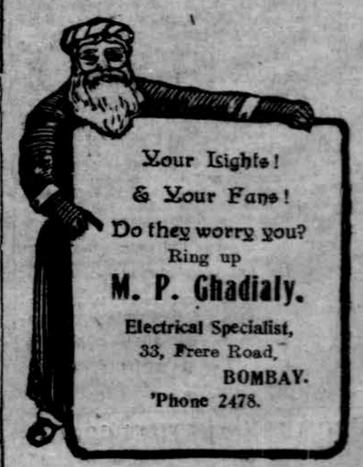
AT

Messrs. PERRY & Co.,

Chemist, Druggist, Provisions and General Merchants,

Grant Road, Tram Terminus.

Our Prices defy Competition



Your Ishighe!
& Your Fans!
Do they worry you?
Ring up
M. P. Ghadialy.
Electrical Specialist,
33, Frere Road,
BOMBAY.
'Phone 2478.

RELIEVES INDIGESTION IN TWO MINUTES.

SIMPLE REMEDY SAVES DOCTORS BILLS.

If you suffer from dyspepsia, indigestion, pain after eating, gastritis, heartburn, or any stomach trouble due to acidity or food fermentation—and over ninety per cent. of stomach complaints are due to these causes—go to your chemist, and get a bottle of *Bisurated* Magnesia. The next time you eat or have pain in the stomach take half a teaspoonful in a little hot water, and note how quickly all pains and discomforts cease. The reason for this is simple—it is due to the fact that *Bisurated* Magnesia quickly neutralises the excess acid and stops fermentation, thus promoting healthy, natural digestion. Being absolutely harmless, as well as inexpensive, *Bisurated* Magnesia should be kept on hand in every home where economy and good health are sought.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in tablet form.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily, standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay. Arr. H.M	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17.00	13.00
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore) ..	13.15	21.00
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpore)	8.00	13.30
Madras Mail	8.40	21.15
Poona Mail	11.30	14.45
Poona Express	19.40	7.55
Delhi and Lucknow Express	9.00	21.30

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily with effect from Thursday, the 1st July 1920 standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay. Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	14.00	15.00
*Gujarat Mail	11.10	20.20
Kathiawar Express	7.50	20.45
East Passenger	21.30	7.20

*The Up Gujarat Mail will continue to stop at Grant Road, but the Down Gujarat Mail will not stop there.

BAND AT BOMBAY GYMKHANA

By permission of Col. J. S. McNeill V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1/13th G. I. P. Railway Battalion (Indian Defence Force) will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell; at 6-15 p.m. to-day.

CITY'S MORTILITY.

The total mortality on the 20th July amounted to 94, as against 149 deaths on the corresponding day of the previous year.

MUNICIPAL MEETINGS.

The Municipal Standing Committee will meet to-day at 4-10 p.m. and the Municipal Corporation will meet on Thursday, the 22nd July at 3-40 p.m.

YOUNG THEISTS'S UNION.

Mr. V. G. Bhandarkar will conduct the Divine Service in Marathi at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day, in the Mukhashalla of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon.

PRESS WORKERS' UNION.

Under the auspicis of the above Union a General Meeting of all the press employees will be held at Moorarji Gokuldas Hall today at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to elect delegate for the 1st All-India Trade Union Congress etc., and few more resolutions will be put forward. Sheth Laxmidas Ravji Tersi will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

There will be a public lecture for ladies, at the office of the council at the Science Institute at Mayo Road on Thursday the 22nd instant at 6 p.m., by Mr. G. K. Devadhar of the Servants of India Society on "The Woman Problem and the scheme of work of the Poona Seva Sadan."

THE ART SOCIETY OF INDIA.

A lecture on "Modern Indian Art" will be delivered by Mr. Gladstone Soloman, Principal of the Sir J. J. School of Arts Bombay, to-day at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Society's Hall.

Mr. Woods—Hill consulting Architect to Government has kindly consented to preside on the occasion. Members are requested to attend.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK.

The following 46 scholarships have been awarded by the Committee of Management of the S. V. S. Mandali for the year 1920-21 to poor and deserving students of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community:—

College Education—11 scholarships of the value of Rs. 181 per month (including two scholarships to students studying in England).

Technical Education—4 scholarships of the value of Rs. 42/8 per month.

Secondary Education—21 scholarships of the value of Rs. 151/3 per month.

Primary Education—2 scholarships of the value of Rs. 12 per month.

Female Education—8 scholarships of the value of Rs. 98/8 per month.

Total—46 scholarships of the value of Rs 485/3 per month.

Besides this, 17 students are to be given books and Clothes and all the students their University Examination Fees.

BOMBAY CHAUFFENR'S MUTUAL BENEFIT UNION.

The Bombay Chauffeurs Mutual Benefit Union was started only in the first week of March 1920, under the Presidentship of Mr. J. G. Sunderesham who is a motor-operator of over 15 years standing since he has been the President of the Union, he has introduced severe schemes on the mutual benefit system and has been fortunate in preventing an organised strike of motor drivers. Mr. Sunderesham is of opinion that even without going on strike, the motor drivers could expect to get on well by co-operating with their employers. He could say so, from his own experience, in that he has been in the service of Shet Mathurados Gokuldas for several years past, and he had had no occasion to find fault with his employer. It is now proposed to start a "Mutual Benefit Motor operatives' Stores" and a Co-operative Relief Society and also to introduce half early and Annual Membership cards from August 1920.

NATIONAL POOR RELIEF EMERGENCY CORPS.

Under the arispices of the above Corps 3 lectures were delivered on Tuesday, Friday and Sunday in the Wilson High School Hall and Marwadi Vidyalaya, for the benefit of school boys and in the Morarji Gokuldas Hall for the benefit of the Bombay Telegraph men. The lectures were delivered by Mr. Jhabwalla on "Sanitation" and "How to avoid diseases."

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSION

FORGERY IN GOVT. OFFICE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO THREE YEARS.

Emperor
vs.
Narayen Atmaram Jakhi.
(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a Common Jury.)

The further hearing of this case in which the accused, lately a clerk in the Munitions Department at Bombay, is charged with abetment of forgery and using as genuine three forged documents purporting to be signed by H. W. Bradie, Deputy Controller of the Munitions Office, knowing them to be forged, was continued yesterday.

Mr. D. B. Binning appeared for the Crown. Mr. Joseph Baptista defended the accused.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENCE.

In his address for the defence Mr. Baptista in continuation stated that it must be proved beyond reasonable doubt that the accused forged these documents. Would any of the jury come to the conclusion on the evidence of Chothia that the accused committed this forgery? Were the gentlemen of the jury going to convict the accused on the testimony of an ass, an unscrupulous ass like Chothia? Evidence was so unsatisfactory that a dead dog could not be convicted upon it much less a fellow creature. It was not to be expected that the defence would call Mistry as a witness because he had prosecuted both Chothia and his client the accused. The proper verdict to be brought would be one of "not guilty."

THE SUMMING-UP.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad in his summing-up to the jury said that he would warn the jury about two things. First was the previous proceedings in the Police Court. The jury should not be influenced by what happened in the Police Court. They must be guided by the evidence adduced in the Court. The other thing that they had to guard against was the drawing of any inference from mistry not being called as a witness. If the suggestion was that mistry was to support the defence theory then it was the duty of the defence to call him. They had to decide two questions. First question was whether these documents were forged. Second question to decide was whether the accused forged them or used them as genuine. There could not be any question that these documents were forged. If they believed the prosecution story there could not be any doubt as to accused's guilt. The jury had to take the law from his Lordship and not the counsel at the Bar. If the jury believed the prosecution story, then in law there could not be any question that the documents were forged and the accused used them as genuine knowing them to be forged. If they accepted the story of the prosecution then it would be that the accused prepared a false document because wrongful loss was caused to Chothia and wrongful gain was caused to himself (accused).

The real question was whether the story for the prosecution was true. That depended on Chothia's evidence principally. It was perfectly true as shown by Mr. Baptista that Chothia was a person who made false statements and who in order to secure large profits made a fool of himself. But no undue importance should be given to those two things. About false statements it must be remembered that Chothia had got into hot water with merchants. There were also many people in this world who in order to make large profits, would go to that length. But fortunately they had other evidence and other circumstances which supported what Chothia said. If this supported Chothia's story that notwithstanding all the infirmities in his evidence the prosecution story must be accepted. There was no reason why Wadia, an educated person, a man of some position, should come and give evidence against the accused. The story does not only depend on the evidence of Wadia, Lilawvala and Engineer. There was the documentary evidence (Ex. G.) letters and chits written from time to time by the accused saying that the long awaited cheque was sure to come. Were these letters not more consistent with the prosecution story? How could these chits be otherwise explained? It was suggested that Chothia got the accused to write these letters. Was that a story which could stand? The only theory for the defence was that Chothia conspired with the accused in order to get the goods from the market in the speculative hope that if the market rose, the goods might be disposed of at a profit. Now Chothia was not a wealthy man, he was not doing large business, would he go to the length of conspiring with the accused in order to get a profit a speculative profit if the market rose?

JURY'S VERDICT.

The jury after retiring brought a unanimous verdict of "not guilty" on the charge of forgery and a verdict of "guilty" by 8 to 1 on the charge of using as genuine the forged documents.

His Lordship sentenced the accused on the second charge to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF A LEATHER CASE.

TWO EUROPEANS CONVICTED.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle at the Esplanade Police Court, John Kennedy, an Englishman aged 31 years, and Daniel Doyle, an Irishman aged 20, were charged with the theft of a leather case belonging to an officer, from the Parcel Office at the Victoria Terminus and with abetment.

The case for the prosecution has that both the accused went to the Victoria Terminus on the night of July 13, and falsely told the watchman that they had the Station Master's permission to take away a leather case which was being despatched to Howrah by Thomas Cook and Son. They took the case to a Marwari and while trying to dispose it if a policeman arrested the men on suspicion. The first accused pleaded guilty; he had a previous conviction in February; he was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. As the second accused was wanted by the military authorities as a deserter, and as the Magistrate thought he had fallen under the influence of the first accused, he was sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment.

ALLEGED RASH DRIVING.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, Inspector Davison charged Capt. C. A. Carmichael with rash and negligent driving so as to endanger human life. It was proved from the evidence of Mr. Cowan, who was in the accused's car at 9-30 p.m. on July 16, that the Captain was driving his car from Malbar Hill towards the Fort. Between Marine Lines and Charni Road the accused was driving at a speed of 18 to 20 miles per hour. The road was clear, but the rain had dimmed the accused's window screen. Mr. Cowan warned the accused, but it was too late, and the accused ran into a municipal lamp-post which was broken.

The Magistrate in giving his decision asked whether it was right on the part of the accused to go at the rate of 18 to 20 miles per hour. Mr. Clayton's evidence was that the lamp was rather too high to come in the vision of the motor car coming from the opposite direction from a certain distance. The Municipal Commissioner had come as a witness in the interests of justice, and his evidence was important. And Mr. Clayton's evidence had created in the Magistrate's mind a reasonable doubt of the accused's guilt. The accused was acquitted.

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A HUNDI.

ANGLO-INDIAN CHARGED.

Emperor
vs.
J. Wilkinson.
(Before the Hon. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and a Special Jury.)

The accused, an Anglo-Indian, was charged with the offence of forgery. The forgery alleged against him was in respect of a hundi for Rs. 25,000 drawn on Mathuradas Gokuldas by D. S. Wagle, Private Secretary to His Highness Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. It was alleged that the accused forged this hundi between the 12th and 14th of April, signed it in the name of D. S. Wagle intending thereby that it should be used as a genuine document for the purpose of cheating. He was therefore charged under Sections 467, 468 and 471 of the Indian Penal Code. He was further charged under Sections 420 and 511 for attempting to cheat Mathuradas Gokuldas by dishonestly inducing him to pay to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. a hundi for Rs 25,000.

Mr. M. V. Desai appeared for the Crown. Mr. J. B. Patel defended the accused.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Briefly the facts alleged by the prosecution were that on 12th April one Jal Gheevala, assistant to Mathuradas Gokuldas, received a letter purporting to be signed by D. S. Wagle. Owing to certain statements in this letter he showed it to Mathuradas who suspected that the signature of Wagle on this letter was forged. The letter purported to be sent from Gwalior, but the envelope showed that it was posted at Bombay. The letter informed Mathuradas that a hundi was drawn in the name of Wilkinson. But the other contents made him suspicious. His suspicions were strengthened because he had never received a hundi drawn by Wagle or the Maharajah. Mathuradas handed over the letter to Mr. F. E. Dinsha who was about to leave for Gwalior. On 13th April, Dinsha left for Gwalior. Next day the hundi was presented by Messrs. Grindlay and Co. for payment in whose favour it was endorsed by J. Wilkinson. The payment was not made and the bankers were informed that the hundi was a forged. That day Mr. Mathuradas sent a telegram to Dinsha at Gwalior and on 14th April, Mr. Dinsha replied that the letter and hundi were forgeries and Mathuradas should inform the C. I. D. On 9th April, 1920, Messrs. Grindlay received this hundi and a letter purporting to be signed by one J. Wilkinson and sent from Connaught Hotel, Poona. The accused stated in that letter that he wanted to open a banking account in the Bank. On the same day the accused sent a letter from Mahableshwar to the manager, Connaught Hotel, Poona, asking him to send his letters addressed to the hotel, care of the Station Master, Poona. On the 14th of April, Mr. Mathuradas wrote to the police who made inquiries and went to Connaught Hotel and recovered this letter written by the accused from Mahableshwar. Inquiries then proceeded and on 15th May, accused asked by Sergeant Sheed to go with him. On 20th May, Sergeant Sheed handed a card to him asking him to write "D. S. Wagle." Then he was asked to join D. and S. and the result was a very striking similarity between this and the signature on the hundi. Then a curious thing occurred. On the same day that his signature was taken, believing that he would be charged with forgery, he wrote a letter to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. asking them to pay Rs. 10,000 to Messrs. Cook and Sons out of the moneys drawn on the hundi. This was done, prosecution alleged in order to show that the accused was not the J. Wilkinson, who sent the hundi to Messrs. Grindlay on 19th of April. Since that date the accused had been arrested and there were documents to show that he was in monetary difficulties. An expert in handwriting would give evidence to say that he had compared the signatures on the hundi and the letters with the specimen signature of Wilkinson (accused) and had come to the conclusion that the handwriting was similar and the hand that wrote the signature of D. S. Wagle on the hundi and on the letter was the hand of the accused. It was for the jury to believe this expert evidence. The questions they had to decide were whether the hundi and letter were forged and whether the accused forged them.

MR. M. GOKULDAS' EVIDENCE.

Mathuradas Gokuldas in his examination-in-chief stated that he knew the Maharajah of Gwalior. He remembered the 12th of April and he remembered his receiving a letter purporting to be signed by D. S. Wagle. This letter was handed over to him by his assistant, Jal Gheevala, in his office. When he got this letter he thought it was funny and he suspected forgery because the Maharajah had never drawing hundis on me or D. S. Wagle had never drawn any hundi on him. Besides he had got a letter from D. S. Wagle and he compared both these signatures and suspected forgery. He asked his friend Dinsha to make inquiries about this as he was going to Gwalior. He gave the letter to Mr. Dinsha. Next day he received the hundi from Messrs. Grindlay and Co. He sent a telegram to Mr. Dinsha on Monday, when he received the hundi. He received a reply from Mr. Dinsha saying that letter and hundi were forgeries. He wrote to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. saying that this hundi was a forgery. He also wrote to the Criminal Investigation Department. He knew Col. Wagle for many years and knew his handwriting. So far as he was able to say the signatures of D. S. Wagle on the hundi and on the letter were not his genuine signatures.

In his cross-examination witness stated that he knew Col. Wagle for a very long time. Col. Wagle always addressed him as "my dear Guru." Maharaj of Gwalior, Wagle and Col. He address him like this. He compared the signature with the letter of 1917 because that was the letter available then. He had no other letters of recent debt. In the alleged forged letter he did see that he was addressed as "Guru." Maharaj and his officials knew that he was addressed as "Guru." He compared both the signtaures on the hundi and the letter with this letter of Wagle of 1917.

MR. DINSHA'S DEPOSITION.

Mr. F. E. Dinsha in his examination-in-chief stated that he remembered leaving for Gwalior on 12th April. Mathuradas spoke to him about the letter. He took this letter with him. Mathuradas asked him to make inquiries of Col. Wagle as to whether the letter was his. Col. Wagle told witness that he had sent no such letter. He remembered receiving a telegram from Mathuradas. He sent a reply by telegram. Witness was not familiar with Wagle's signature. In his cross-examination he stated that two or three days before he left for Gwalior, this letter was handed over to to him by Mathuradas. The postal stamp on the envelope which contained this letter, was "12th April, Byculla." The telegram was dated the 14th from Gwalior. So he must have left on the night of the 12th for Gwalior. Witness was not quite sure when Mathuradas handed him the letter.

Jal Palonji Gheevala stated in his examination-in-chief that he was an assistant to Mr. Mathuradas Gukuldas. He received the letter on 12th April and spoke to Mr. Mathuradas because of the contents of this letter. He said that he would make inquiries and asked him not to pay the hundi if it was presented. Next day it was presented by Messrs. Grindlay and Co. and he refused payment. He wrote to them officially in this connection. In his cross-examination he stated that he opened most of Mathuradas' correspondence.

Henry Letchford in his examination-in-chief stated that he was a cash accountant at Messrs. Grindlay's. He remembered receiving this hundi and the letter written by one J. Wilkinson. They had no account of J. Wilkinson at their Bank. They presented the hundi next day and they were informed that the hundi was a forgery.

In his cross-examination he stated that if the hundi was collected they would have opened an account in his name. As soon as they opened an account they would send him a cheque book. They would send him money when a cheque was presented, signed by him or a letter was sent to them signed by him.

Col. Wagle in his examination-in-chief stated that he was Private Secretary to His Highness Maharajah Scindia of Gwalior. The letter (Ex. A.) was not sent by him. It was not signed by him. He never drew any hundi on Mathuradas. The hundi shown to him was not signed by him or sent by him to Mathuradas. The letter of 1917 was his letter signed by him. The police asked him for his signature and the papers shown to him bore his signatures.

In his cross-examination he stated that H. E. the Viceroy was at Gwalior at this time. He saw the word "Guru" in this letter (Ex. A.). He always addressed Mathuradas as a Guru. The Maharajah addressed him as Guru. Witness had been in Gwalior for 24 years in the service of the Maharajah. (Witness is shown the letter of 1917 and his specimen signatures.) Witness saw some difference. To the Court Witness stated that the general characteristics were the same. But the difference might be due to the pen he was using at the time.

Witness's letters to Mathuradas were mostly in his own hand. He began his letters by writing "my dear Guruji."

Edward Michael in his examination-in-chief stated that he knew the accused. He was employed in one firm from 1st July 1918 to 12th March 1919. He was working under him and so he knew his handwriting. The letter (Ex. A.) shown to him was written by the accused because it bore his signature. The accused was employed as travelling kerosine oil inspector. Early in April the accused joined as secretary to the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. The accused lived with him.

In his cross-examination he stated that after he joined as secretary to that Association he never left Bombay.

In his re-examination he stated that the accused once went to Poona to see Capt. Davy. And once he went to Lonavla to see his wife and child.

Sergeant Sheed in his examination-in-chief stated that he was deputed to make inquiries. He went first to Messrs. Grindlay and Co. and saw these documents. He then left for Sholapur because the last letter written by Wilkinson was from Sholapur. He left Sholapur on the 5th and on his return broke journey at Poona. He went to Connaught Hotel, Poona, and recovered Ex. K, the letter from the manager, purporting to be signed by Wilkinson and sent from Mahableshwar. He met the accused at Bori Bunder on 14th May and addressed him as Wilkinson. From certain description given of him by his inspector, he thought it was Wilkinson and therefore called him by his name. Then he asked him to accompany him to the Police Station. Witness requested the accused to write D. S. Wagle on a card and then asked him to write on the reverse joining D. and S. The photographs shown to the witness were taken in his presence. After that on 25th may at midday, he arrested the accused. The letters found on the accused's person and the documents found in the Dak Bungalow at Thana, were handed over to Prof. Shah, the expert in handwriting.

In his cross-examination he stated the inspector gave him the description of the accused.

HANDWRITING EXPERT'S EVIDENCE.

Sankalchand Jeshalal Shah in his examination-in-chief stated that he was a consulting chemist and handwriting expert. He was an M.A. of the Bombay University. For many years he has been giving evidence as expert in handwriting in forgery cases. (Witness is shown the letter and the hundi and the admitted signatures of D. S. Wagle.) His opinion was that they were not signed by the same person. Exhibits G and H were by the same hand. (The letter of 1917 by D. S. Wagle and his specimen signature taken by the police.) 'The words "Wilkinson" on Ex. B. hundi and comparing it with the signatures in the letters to Messrs. Grindlay and Co., he came to the conclusion that one and the same person had written them. Witness was shown the admitted handwriting of the accused. Comparing the signature on the hundi with the above he came to the conclusion that both were signed by the same hand. Witness then gave his reasons for having come to that conclusion.

In his cross-examination he stated that his business was to compare and give honest opinion.

Witness's corss-examination was not finished when his Lordship rose for the day.

MONEY AND SHARE MARET.

Bar Gold Ready Rs. 21-12-0.
Bar Silver Ready Rs. 100.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 1/10, 1/8.
D. D. on London 1/10, 3/16.
3 Mst D/a 1/11, 1/4.
D. D. on Paris Frc 392.
3 Met D/a Frc. 468.
T. T. on Japan Re 145.
60 D/st D/p Rs. 135.
American Cross Rate S. 3.84½.
Paris Cross Rate Frc. 46.50.
London Sivler spot D 52.
London Silver Forward D 51/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 90.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22 98/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 93.
3½ per cent. Paper 59/4.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated 66.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanea 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 7 per cent.

SHARES.

The Market was weak on account of speculators unloading.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2600, Bradbury 750, Colaba Land 3180, David 1650, Ind. Malwa 625, Luxmi Cotton 3500, New Great 1080, Pearls 1215xd, Simplex 870, Swadeshi 5430, Bombay Cotton 1250, Century 1180, Coorla 2900n, Fazulbhoy 1745xd, Kastoorchand 2435, M. Petit 5500, New City 925, Shapurji 417/8, Standard 3100, Tata Mill 2500, Bombay Dyeing 3650, Central India 5320, Currimbhoy 1200xd, Finlay 1335, Kohinoor 3810, Morarji 6100, Pabani 680xd, Sholapur 14000, Swan 1300, Vishnu Cotton 1800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 940, B. Burma N. I. 290pr, B. Flour 3200, Ind. Cement 465, Tata Iron Ordy 160, Tata Oil 350, Alcock 880, Bt. Burma Pet. 20, B. Steam 445, Ratni Ordy 270, Tata Iron Defd 935, B. I. G. Ins 3pr., B. Burma 785, B. Tramways 995, Bundi Cement 45, Katni Defd 1450, Tata Hydro 1120, Tata Bank 45.

RAILWAYS.

Ahd. Dholka 104, Cen Pro Ry. 92 Sindh Lt. Ry. 115xd, Ahd. Prantij 540, Hoshiarpur 67, Upper Sindh 75xd, Amritsar Patti 94, Sialkote 70xd, Tapti Valley 582/8.

The s.s. "Morea" with the English mails leaves on Saturday July 24th at 1 p.m.

GLASGOW CORPORATION.

SCHEME OF REORGAINSATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you can publish the enclosed scheme of the reorganisation of the Health Department of Glasgow. You will see that there is a marked line of division between Medical Officers and Sanitary Inspectors. That no medical officer is appointed as Sanitary Inspectors. The Doctors are in their proper places and the Sanitarians in theirs. The scheme might be of some use to our Corporation.—Yours, etc.,

JOSEPH BAPTISTA.

THE SCHEME.

Scheme for the Reorganisation of the Health Department of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow.

I.—HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

1. The department shall be known as the Public Health Department of the Corporation of the City of Glasgow.

2. The head office of the department shall be the Sanitary Chambers, Montrose Street, Glasgow, which shall hereafter be described and referred to as the Public Health Office.

(3) For administrative purposes the City shall be divided into five divisions, as follows:—

(a) Central Wards;
(b) Eastern Wards;
(c) Northern Wards;
(d) South-eastern Wards;
(e) South-western Wards:

II.—MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

(4) The Medical Officer of Health shall be responsible for the whole of the Public Health Department and under the authority of the Corporation, shall direct and control its operation.

III.—ASSISTANT MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(5) An Assistant Medical Officer of Health shall be appointed to each division, who shall be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the administration of all public health services in the division (except such as are administered from the head office) and for the performance of such other duties as may be assigned to him.

(6) The following Assistant Medical Officers shall have charge of divisions:—

(a) Central, Dr. Macgregor. (b) Northern, Dr. Picken. (c) Eastern, Dr. Fullarton. (d) South-eastern, ... (e) South-western, ...

IV.—SECRETARY.

7. There shall be appointed a secretary, who shall be responsible to the Medical Officer of Health for the clerical work of the Department.

V.—SANITARY INSPECTORS.

8. A Sanitary Inspector shall be appointed to each division who shall act under the superintendence, direction and control of the Medical Officer of Health and shall be responsible to him and to the Assisant Medical Officer of Health for the division for the performance of all duties assigned to him.

9. The following shall be appointed Sanitary Inspectors for their respective divisions, viz:—

(a) Central, Mr. William Roy. (b) Northern, Mr. James H. Patterson. (c) Eastern, Mr. John Donaldson. (d) South-eastern, Mr Duncan Burns. (e) South-western, Mr. James Reid.

VI.—FOOD INSPECTORS, ETC.

10. The Food Inspectors, the Smoke Inspectors and the Night Inspectors shall act directly under the Medical Officer of Health.

VII.—STAFF.

11. Apart from the Veterinary Surgeon, and the Bacteriologist, and their respective staff, and the temporary staff at present engaged in connection with the supply of milk for infants and mothers, the staff of the Department will be distributed as follows:—

HEAD OFFICE STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health	1
Assistant Medical Officer	1
Secretary	1
Clerk, Typist, dispensers etc.	34
Superintendent of Stores	1
Draftmen	3
Disinfectors	12
Food Inspectors	10
Smoke Inspectors	4
Night Inspectors	8
Total	75

DIVISIONAL STAFF.

	Cent'l.	E	N	S-E	S-W.
Division Medical Officers	1	1	1	1	1
Clinical Medical Officers	3	2	2	1	1
Divisional Sanitary Inspectors	1	1	1	1	1
Assistant Inspectors	19	16	11	10	10
Female Inspectors	3	3	2	2	2
Smoke Testers	2	2	2	1	1
Tuber & Child Welfare nurses	8	11	9	6	7
General Clerks	3	2	2	2	1
Tuberculosis Clerks	2	2	2	2	2
Child Welfare Clerks	2	2	2	2	2
Typist	1	1	1	1	1
Total District Staffs	44	43	35	29	29

VIII.—VETERINARY SURGEON.

12. The Veterinary Surgeon shall be subject to the general direction of the M.O.H. in matters of policy affecting the work of the Department but as regards Executive functions, for which he is statutorily responsible, shall be directly responsible to the Corporation for the administration of these functions.

IX.—BACTERIOLOGIST.

13. The Bacteriologist shall be on the staff of the M.O.H. and shall act under his direction.

"WRONG IN PRINCIPLE,"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a slight difference of recollection which I think might be rectified. Both Mr. Rangnekar and I believe Mr. Kaniga had not applied for the appointment at all but were sent for *suo motu*.—Yours, etc.

M. K. AZAD.

July 20.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. Azad's letter in your issue of to-day, headed "Wrong in Principle", allow me to contradict the statement therein made that I was one of the applicants for the post. I do not know where Mr. Azad got his information from. I never sought, or intended to seek the appointment.—Yours, etc.,

D. A. GHASWALLA.

High Court, July 20.

PORTUGUESE SEAFARERS' UNION.

CONDEMNS ATTEMPT TO REPLACE GOANESE SEAMEN.

A meeting of the Goan Seamen belonging to the Portuguese Seafarers' Union was held yesterday to consider what steps should be taken against the attitude of the Seamen's Unions in England who are trying to compel the ship-owners to replace the Indian Salascar crews by their own men. Mr. I. B. Tossain of the Asiatic Seamen's Union presided.

The chairman by way of explaining the object of the meeting said that because since the Armistice a large number of men were unemployed in England, the English Seamen's Unions were influencing the Shipowners to substitute Indian Seamen by unemployed Englishmen. He said it was a great injustice to the Goan Seamen who ungrudgingly sacrificed hundreds of lives during the war in the deep-sea. When the Goan Seamen due to submarine and torpedo terror refused to sign during the War, the Government of Bombay applied to the Portuguese Consul and the Goa Government, and at their respective instances the men began to enlist themselves. The Bombay Government on that occasion promised to look after the interests of the Goan Seamen. It was therefore, necessary now to memoralise the Bombay Government for protecting the Goan Seamen at this crisis.

Continuing he said the Goan Seamen ought to be grateful to the P. and O. Company for advocating their cause. He also suggested to send a memorial to the P. and O. Company praying continuance of their support.

The meeting then, appointed a committee of five men to look after the interests of Asiatic Seamen.

RESOLUTION TO MEMORIALISE THE GOVERNOR.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried:—

(1) That this meeting hereby authorises the Committee to cause a memorial to be prepared and sent over their signatures to H. E. the Governor-in-Council, praying for the Bombay Government's powerful support and protection and pray the Government to take all necessary steps and action to safeguard and advance the interests of Goanese seamen. (2) That this meeting hereby authorises the Committee to cause a copy of the memorial to be sent to the Chairman and Directors of the P. and O. Company for their powerful support and protection. (3) That this meeting authorises the President and Secretary to send in the name of the Goanese Seamen a letter thanking all Government and other officers who have manifested a paternal interest in their affairs. (4) The Committee is hereby authorised to collect subscriptions from seamen to meet the xpenses which may be incurred for the above purpose. (5) That this meeting hereby authorises the Committee to bring about an arrangement between the Asiatic Seamens' Union, and the Portuguese Seafarers for the working of the two institutions on a co-operative basis; and requests the president to use his influence in bringing about some better understanding between the Asiatic Portuguese Seafarers' Union and the Asiatic Seafarers' Union.

A vote of thanks terminated the proceedings.

TRAGEDY AT COLABA.

POLICE HAVALDAR STABBED TO TO DEATH.

Yesterday, Nowroji Ferdunji Road, Colaba, was the scene of a sensational tragedy, the unfortunate victim of which was one Sitaram, Govind, a Police Havildar, No. 382-A.

At about 12 noon, two persons came and reported at the Colaba Police Station that they had been assaulted by one Francis Joseph, an Indian Christian, whereupon Deputy Inspector Tomsaint and Sergeant Parker, accompanied by Police Havildar, Sitaram Govind, and a Police Constable No. 1628-A, were out scowing the locality in search of the assailant. The Havildar and the Police Constable met the man at Nowroji Ferdunji Road and when they attempted to arrest him, the man thurst a shoe-maker's awl into the Police Constable's chest and hurt the Havildar by giving him two blows with the same awl on his head penetrating the lungs. The assailant then bolted towards Chhotani Mansions, near which he was arrested by Deputy Inspector Tomsaint who snatched away the awl from him.

The Havildar and the Police Constable were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where they were admitted for treatment, but the Havildar succumbed to his injuries at about 3 p.m.

"TIMES OF INDIA" STRIKE.

In connection with the strike of the workmen of the "Times of India" Press, a fresh Conference was held at the "Times" office between the Press authorities including Sir Stanley Reed and the strikers' representatives. On behalf of the strikers, Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and Mavji Govindji and about eight representatives of the strikers were present. The Conference lasted about two hours and a half but in the end, negotiations failed, as the "Times" authorities were reluctant to reinstate Krishna Mahadeo, who the men allege, was unjustly dismissed because of his participation in connection with the organisation of the Press Workers' Union in Bombay. It appears that the authorities are willing to concede the workmen's demand for a ten per cent. increase in the wages but on the question of the men's demand for a month's leave on full pay every year they were unwilling to meet the men even half way.

When the negotiations failed, the men were paid some relief money from funds which have been collected for the purpose and it has been arranged to make further weekly payments to the men so long as the strike continues.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended Parade Service at All Saints' Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

THE
CHEAPEST HOUSE
FOR
FRAMING PICTURES
with best Workmanship Guaranteed,
IS
STAR ART FRAMING WORKS
40, Meadow Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
AND
JEWELLERS,
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

OXIDAZE TABLETS
For
Prevention of Influenza, the Treatment of Tuberculosis, Pneumoala, Bronchial Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis, Whooping-Cough, Hay Fever, All Coughs & Colds, Huskiness, etc.
Re. 1-2 a bottle.
MANUFACTURED BY AMERICAN OXIDAZE CO., WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Sole Agents :— T. M. THAKORE & Co., 36 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
A book on the Clinical Notes on th Physiotherapic Treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, more especially—Tuberculosis and Pneumonia, by Dr. G. Pagenstecher, Mexico, will be sent free to the Medical Profession on request.

STEEL BEAMS
GEO. SERVICE & CO.
BOMBAY.

FOR THE BEST IN
TILES, MARBLE and METALLIC CEILINGS
ENGAGE
SAJAN & CO.
Patronised by Government, P.W.D. and Native States.
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telegram - - - "SAJANCO."

GODREJ'S SAFES.
7 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewar Latham & Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.
272 Safes supplied for Savings Bank India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta in the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, in July 1912.
210 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.
By appointment to H. E. the Governor.
Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.
GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL 1912.
MOHANLAL & CO.
JEWELLERS.
Opp. 201 Sk. Memon St., BOMBAY. Tele. No. 1793.

H. I. DIXON & CO., LTD.
MAZAGAON ROAD, BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.
IN GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers. Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths and Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
14-13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort
Telegrams: "DIXID," Bombay. Work Telephone No. 2154. Reg. Office Tel. 786.

MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.
LLOYDS COMPREHENSIVE POLICY.
The Soundest and Best
Full Particulars from
BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Lansdowne Rd., Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.
One Marshall's Patent trip valve gear tandem compound jet condensing double hand Engine in good working order. Indicated H. P. 150 economical load.
Two Marshall's Lancashire Steel Boilers 7ft. by 28ft. 110lbs. pressure.
One feed Donkey Pump and one Cameron double acting steam Plunger Pump.
Two Worthington 3in. Donkey Pumps.
For details apply to
THE KARACHI STEAM ROLLER FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.
KARACHI.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, July 21, 1920.

UNIVERSITY AND TEACHING OF SCIENCE.

The Royal Institute of Science has now begun its work under a staff appointed by Government and with very great possibilities of materially advancing the progress of science in this country. Some interesting correspondence has passed between the Syndicate and Government on the subject of the transfer of this Institute to the university. The question is who will be the controlling authority for this Institute and, as usual, the course suggested at present is an advisory board upon which the university will be suitably represented. The Syndicate, in their letter to Government regarding this question, point out with great force that it is in the fitness of things that the university should be the controlling authority for the Institute. They emphasise that under present conditions the Royal Institute of Science should aim at providing for the requisite instruction for the B. Sc. and M. Sc. degrees of the university, and facilities for research work in science, both pure and applied, and, also, what we think is a very vital matter, the creation of an atmosphere that will be conducive to the development of the spirit of research in Wester India. They add that in order to attain these objects the Institute must carry out scientific work of a standard higher than that which was possible in individual colleges. For that purpose the Professors elected should be, it is urged, men of influential personality and imbued with a love of science and scientific research. The conclusion is, therefore, that such a standard of scientific work as well as the selection of men of this type is more likely to be secured if the Institute is a university institute than under the ordinary service conditions of a Government Department. The Syndicate have adduced in their letter to Government another very important argument strengthening their claim that the university should be the directing authority for the Institute. They point out that the university is now establishing a post-graduate school in one department and is making preparations for some others. If the university is to succeed in carrying out a complete system of post-graduate instruction, science ought to be included in the system. We are confident everbody interested in the development of our university as a teaching body will readily recognise the absolute validity of this argument.

What the university wants is that the local Government should give it the same kind of treatment as was given to the Calcutta University by the Government of Bengal and the Government of India in a similar matter. The munificent donations of Sir Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir T. Palit made the establishment of the Science Institute in Calcutta possible and Government, equally liberal with their grants, handed it over to the Calcutta University which is now the sole directing authority for it. Conscious that the Government would refuse the immediate transfer of control, because of the fact that the cost of maintenance will have to be provided by them, the Syndicate of the Bombay University have taken care to meet this objection in advance and, we believe, have met it in an unanswerable manner. They point out that Government funds are after all public funds and the university should be the agency by which theso funds should be administered and that it is the best agency that can be found for the purpose. The financial arrangement they suggest does not show that the Government will have, after all, to pay a very large sum annually as recurring expenditure. In the Government estimate, the provision for post-graduate instruction and research work finds no place, and the university handsomely suggests that it would be willing to contribute towards such expenditure from its general funds. The reply of Government to the Syndicate's letter shows a lamentable lack of faith in university management. Government express the opinion that it is desirable that the Institute should enter upon its activities directly under the control of Government and that the question of its transfer to the university should be postponed until it has been running for some time. They are, however, pleased to give this cold douche with words of comfort and consolation. They are prepared, they observe, to give "sympathetic consideration" to a renewal of the present proposal of the Syndicate at a future date. We hope that that date will be a very early one and that the university will not allow the matter to rest where it is, but will continue to agitate until it secures the controlling voice in the conduct of the Institute. We urge this course because we believe that the arguments advanced by so distinguished an authority as Sir P. C. Ray, in his minute to the report of the Thorpe Committee, are so pertinent in their application in the present case that, on preliminary grounds alone, if the cause of research is really to advance in this country, the university should be the controlling authority for all research institutions. Sir P. C. Ray pointed out how ineffective and unfruitful in the direction of research the creation of a covenanted service proves. The late Mr. Gokhale did not lose sight of the importance of this point during the peregrinations of the Public Services Commission in this country, as was evidenced by his anxiety to find out how many members of the Indian Educational Service had distinguished themselves by research or original work in any direction. Let the university have a free scope in the choice of the appointments, let it cover a very wide accademic field in making that choice, let it offer the best pecuniary inducements possible, but let not the person selected feel that he is another unit in the bureaucratic system.

There is another, a less vital but administratively more important, argument in favour of university control of the Institute. We do not suppose that in the various local colleges the teaching of the B. Sc. courses would continue if all the college authorities were to have an adequate share in the management of the Institute. We are complaining in this country, as regards university teaching, of duplication of work and we do not understand how such a duplication is to cease or at least is to be avoided as far as possible unless the university becomes a real teaching body. There is great justice in the claim advanced by the Syndicate that the only suitable arrangement, if the Institute is to meet the need of all the colleges, would be to make the Institute and its directing authority stand in the same relation to all the colleges. The university wants control, the Government offer an advisory board. We hope the proposals of the Syndicate regarding the functions of the Board, and, in particular, the suggestion that the Vice-Chancellor should be an ex-officio member of the Board and its chairman, will at least meet with acceptance by Government. The Senate is to consider the whole matter on Friday and we hope it will press upon Government not merely the desirability of securing the appointment of an advisory board with adequate university representation upon it but the absolute necessity of university control of the Institute.

DYER'S DEFENDERS.

An appeal to the Prime Minister has been issued by the Council of the European Association in defence of Dyer, demanding his complete exoneration from all blame, urging that he should "suffer no loss pecuniarily or in military rank" and traversing the recent political history of India in justification of the atrocious misdeeds of a butchering general. It is surprising that any man should have behaved as Dyer did but it is astonishing that any body of men should be found to defend him, with falsified history, deliberate mis-statement and puerile argument. The measure of the Council's truthfulness in marshalling facts can be gauged from this sentence: "*Seditious agitation had reached such serious proportions in India that after the lapse of the Defence of India Act at the close of the war the Government was compelled to introduce and pass the Anarchical Crimes Act (commonly called the Rowlatt Act)*". The suggestion here is obvious in its directness, implying that since the Defence of India Act had lapsed the Government were forced to proceed with the Rowlatt legislation. Every one knows this to be a thundering lie; and we should ordinarily take no notice of such unmistakable and unmitigated trash were it not for the fact that it is necessary to nail some of the lies to the counter in order to expose brutality wherever it rears its ugly head. No doubt, the Council is frank and indulgent towards its critics; for it says: "we are compelled to place before you facts *as they appear to us.*" The Council's facts are fiction and moonshine. For instance, we have heard from the undefiled lips of the ex-satarap himself that in the Punjab last year there was "a connected movement simultaneously directed against the Government"—a sentence which the Council repeats but why, after so much effort to prove the existence of "an open rebellion" and an impending mutiny, does the Council woefully bring down its whole, tottering fabric of fiction by saying as ODwyer himself did: "It is true that, no evidence was produced before the Committee to show that behind the disturbances there was a deliberately engineered conspiracy to overthrow British rule in India"? The simple reason why there was no such evidence obtainable even with the aid of all the marshalled military, civil and police forces is that there was no such conspiracy. Did not Mr. Churchill clearly state in Parliament: "General Dyer's talk of facing a revolutionary army was ridiculous, and his action monstrous. The development of communications and military development make the talk of the recurrence of the Mutiny ridiculous?" If there was a conspiracy it was on the part of the Dyerites to overawe the innocent, to strike terror through a whole Province, to indulge in an indiscriminate orgy of frightfulness, with a view "to teach the people a lesson they will not forget for fifty years". But the gem among the fraudulent statements of supposed fact is this: "We, however, characterise as misleading the Secretary of State's description of the crowd at Jallianwalla Bagh as 'unarmed', or as having 'committed no act of violence' or as having made no attempt to oppose General Dyer by force.....There was no meaning in such a gathering unless it was to oppose the authorities and to defy the law." What arms did the Jallianwalla Bagh crowd carry? What violence did it commit? What opposition did it offer to Dyer when he, with brutal calculation, trained his guns upon the fleeing victims of his butchery? The Council is discreetly silent. But we need not deal any further with the tissue of lying suggestions and false history and farrago of neurotic nonsense for which the Council has made itself responsible. For the honour of a few Europeans who have not drunk the Prussian creed of frightfulness to its last dregs, let it be said that the Council of European Association has been answered by its own compatriots both in India and in England. What do their own countrymen say? Let the men for whom the Council speaks, puffed up as they are with the pride of power and privilege, pause a moment to consider the verdict of thirteen million organised workers of Britain. Let them ponder over the words of the Bishop of Calcutta uttered at Mansion House the other day—that the Punjab happenings had touched the hearts of the people of India in a way nothing else had done during his thirty years' experience in India. If they are deaf to his appeal to recognise how deeply the people of India had been hurt by these happenings and how they looked for some expression of sympathy and endorsement of that acknowledgment of fault by those best capable of judging, the country will regretfully note that they are anxious to see it "governed" with the absolutism of arbitrary laws and with the frightfulness of machine-guns, floggings and bombing-aeroplanes.

Notes of the Day.

A Matter for Enquiry.

The Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee of Bombay has sent us the account,—received from Moulvi Abdul Gaffur, General Secretary, Khilafat Committee, Peshawar,—of a most unfortunate incident in connection with a party of Muhajirin (emigrants) at Kachagarhi (Peshawar). Local official reports are not always necessarily the last word in truth—especially where the conduct of the military is concerned. If the account given by Moulvi Abdul Gaffur is true, or even partially true, the tragedy constitutes a most horrible atrocity. Moulvi Abdul Gaffur says the whole city of Peshawar was plunged in grief; observed a *hartal* on the day after the incident and, at a mass meeting, passed a resolution expressing its horror and indignation at what had happened and urging that the case be tried in a regular court of law as the people had no confidence in the military. What has the Associated Press Agency been doing? For obvious reasons, we withhold publication of the detailed account of the incident given by Maulvi Abdul Gaffur. But already rumours regarding it are afloat and, in the public interest, we ask the Government of India immediately to institute an independent inquiry into the matter and publish a detailed account. Meanwhile, the Central Khilafat Committee, we think, will do well to make full independent enquiries on its own account.

The Irish Sore.

Mr. Bonar Law has been so often assuring the British public that there is no change in Irish policy that these periodical reiterations have come to lose their significance and weight. Was it not Mr. Bonar Law who one day announced that the Sinn Feiners who had been clapped in jail without trial and who had been hunger-striking would not be released even if they starved themselves to death, and the very next day saw them released? All the time Mr Bonar Law is repeating "No change of policy," Lord French, General Macready and Sir Hamar Greenwood have been tryin to modify the policy according to their individual lights and whims. Lord French has no fixed policy of his own and has proved himself to be a dismal failure as the head of the Executive in Ireland. General Macready is credited with a sympathetic attitude towards Irish problems, but the days are past when mere sympathy could avail in dealing with the Irish situation. Sir Hamar Greenwood, during his brief Secretaryship, has not shown himself to be possessed of the requisite statesmanship to handle the situation with a sure and courageous grip. He is merely the mouthpiece of the reactionary junta of the Coalition and no more. We see no prospect of a happy and satisfactory solution of the Irish problem unless the destinies of Ireland are placed in hands other than those of Mr. Lloyd George's Unionist colleagues. Till that is done the Irish sore is bound to fester more and more and give rest neither to Ireland nor to Great Britain and prove an ever present menace to the solidarity of the Empire.

Lynch-law Justice.

Recently we published a remarkable circular signed by F. A. Heron, Superintendent of Police, Gujranwalla, given by Pandit Malaviya to Mahatama Gandhi. The order is dated June 5, 1919, and is signed by the man who directed the firing on the crowd at Gujranwalla on April 14. In it this gentleman, who no doubt is still enjoying a lucrative post emphasised the necessity of rounding up men to be tried as quickly as possible because "it is now practically certain that Martial Law will be taken off in this district . . . in a few days." He feared that the result would be the dropping of cases before Martial Law tribunals and either their abandonment or else their trial under the ordinary law. "This will mean greatly prolonging those cases as under the ordinary law cases will proceed slowly in court and there will be appeals, etc." He proceeded to state that it was urgent that Gujranwalla should not lag behind other districts in displaying a long list of convicted persons "and if the numbers sent up continue to be small all concerned will undoubtedly not receive the *Qadr* and respect they are in some instances entitled to." And Mr. Gandhi adds that in the courts of Bosworth-Smith and O'Brien, etc., "the presiding officers sat late at night and without even examining defence witnesses condemned absolutely innocent men to varying terms of imprisonment." The secret of the imposition and prolongation of Martial Law is now as clear as daylight except to those, who, like owls, are blinded by its dazzle. The people during last year's occurrences who were really guilty of lawlessness were not the innocent townsmen and villagers flogged and imprisoned, mutilated and murdered, but the officers who administered Lynch-law calling itself justice. And the Herons and Bosworth-Smiths and O'Briens are still in our midst, in spite of diplomatic despatches and exciting debates. Are we going to countenance this insult? And what shall we do now?

Bombay Stock Exchange.

The survey of the situation in the local Stock Exchange, which Mr. Kikabhai Premchand made at the extraordinary meeting of the Bombay Stock Exchange last week, gives hope that at last some steps will be taken by both the "old" and the "new" Exchanges to prevent "company-promoters" of the "sharper" type from swindling the gullible investing public by floating bubble companies and attracting capital by means of glowing prospectuses, which, when closely scrutinised, disclose merely vaguely worded hopes and nothing more. The refusal of the Bombay Stock Exchange to deal in the shares of new companies which did not offer a certain proportion of their capital for public subscription had a salutary effect in curbing the sinister activities of those sharks who were engaged in the wholesale plunder of the investing public madly rushing to their doom with the fever of speculation on them. It would be well, nay it is absolutely necessary, not only in the interests of the brokers, but also in the larger interests of the public, who are anxious to part with their hard-earned savings and contribute to the industrial development of their country, that the Exchanges should refuse to deal in shares of all companies, which are meant solely to benefit the "promoters" and their friends. It has been proposed that before the Exchange deals in these shares, the Companies should offer at least a third of their capital for public subscription. We think this is too small a proportion. The capital to be reserved for public subscription should not be less than two-thirds. Further, there is need for some safeguard which will provide against the "share" of the public being monopolised by "groups" of members of the Exchange and their friends.

EAST AFRICAN QUESTION.

DEPUTATION TO VICEROY.

We understand that a deputation consisting of the following gentlemen from East Africa has left for Simla yesterday by the Punjab mail, to wait on his Excellency the Viceroy on the question of the present position of Indians in East Africa.—The Hon. Mr. Abdulrasul A. Visram, M.B.E., Mr. Husseinbhoy H. Lalji, Mr. B. N. Anantani, Mr. Kalabhai Teja and Mr. Mohamad Haji Caesum.

"DYER APPRECIATION FUND".

ENGLISH WOMEN ACTIVE.

The following advertisement, appearing in yesterday's "Times of India," speaks for itself:—

"DYER APPRECIATION FUND.
An appeal for funds to present
The Saviour of the Punjab
with
A Sword of Honour and a Purse
is hereby made to
All Well-Wishers of India, both European and Indian as a mark of

Gratitude to General Dyer for sparing India untold misery by arresting murder, torture, arson, loot and wholesale anarchy *sympathy* with him for the unjust sentence passed on him as a result of partial or prejudiced evidence.

Indignation at the dangerous pandering to a small band of disloyal agitators whose noisy mouthings the deluded British Public are mistaking for the voice of the loyal millions of India.

Sympathizers are requested to form local committees all over India to further the cause. Subscriptions should be sent to the President, DYER APPRECIATION FUND, Mussoorie, or branches of the Allahabad and Alliance Banks, Ltd. Subscriptions will be published in the papers.

Committee of Women.
Mrs. E. C. Agabeg.
Miss Baird.
Mrs. Barr.
Mrs. Burton.
Mrs. Coats.
Mrs. Dunlop.
Mrs. Dowler.
Mrs. Georges Fogt.
Mrs. Halliday.
Miss L. Hodgkinson.
Mrs. Vincent Mackinnon.
Mrs. Milward Griffin.
President.
MISS FLORENCE HOLLAND, M.A."

FOOD FAMINE IN INDIA.

DIRECTOR OF INFORMATION EXPLAINS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

On the authority of a Japanese newspaper, the "Asian Review", published in Tokio, the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" in its issue of 19th July gave publicity to the following assertion:—

"It is said by experts that in 1918 on account of export of foodstuffs to England's battle fronts 32,000,000 men, women and children perished of starvation in India."

With respect to this allegation, the Director of Information issues the following statement of fact:—Although a period of scarcity existed in India in 1918 and the prices due to the profiteering of native merchants were at times high, the people were regularly supplied with food because of the efforts of the Government. Over two million tons of rice were carried from Burma to India in 1918 and distributed at controlled rates. Had it not been for the enterprise of the Government this rice would have been exported to Europe, where the prices prevailing were greatly in excess of those in India. No case of death by starvation as a result of Government's failure to provide food is known to have taken place in India during the year 1918.

IRISH POLICY.

LAW AND ORDER BY ALL MEANS.

NEW LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government's Irish policy was unchanged namely, to restore law and order in Ireland by all means in their power and simultaneously to carry out the Government of Ireland Bill. Government considered that, in view of the powers under the Defence of Realms Act regulations the proclamation of Martial Law in Ireland would not provide the satisfactory method of dealing with the present situation, but the Cabinet were considering whether additional powers could be usefully secured by new legislation. He added that those best able to judge thought we were getting troubles better in hand and he did not think it reasonable to judge in the terms of murders from one week to another.

SUPPORT TO GEN. MACREADY.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 20.

In the House or Commons, replying to questions with regard to the murder of Mr. Smyth, Sir Hamar Greenwood denounced the murder of this very gallant and distinguished officer. He gave an assurance that every step was being taken to track down the murderers.

Major Palmer asked for an assurance that Government would support General Macready in any action he might take, however fearless, to put down these infamous events and that the Dyer incident should not be repeated in Ireland.

Sir H. Greenwood said that General Macready and he were in almost daily consultation. Government had never refused any of General Macready's requests. Sir H. Greenwood said he would continue to support every police or military officer, who was endeavouring to carry out his duty in this most critical situation.

SERIOUS RIOT IN CORK.

3 KILLED : 6 WOUNDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

A serious riot occurred in Cork on Sunday night. A crowd of bolders infuriated at the bayonetting of a comrade, who failed to answer the challenge, attacked uniformed soldiers in an armoured car. The latter opened fire on the crowd, and it is reported that three were killed and six seriously injured.

RLY. FARE INCREASE.

GOVT CAN'T POSTPONE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions with regard to the forthcoming 33 1/3 per cent. increase in the railway fares the proposed imposition of which during the holiday season has created great public indignation, Sir E. Geddes defended at length the increase, chiefly on the ground of increased wages of railwaymen and higher cost of materials.

Replying to a suggestion that the date of operation of increased fares should be postponed Mr. Bonar Law said that the postponement would mean a subsidy or that still higher fares must ultimately be charged. The Cabinet had decided that despite hardship the increase could not be postponed beyond August, 5.

NATIONALISATION OF RLYS.

GOVT'S DIAMETRICALLY OPPOSITE POLICY.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

In the House of Commons, replying to a question Mr. Bonar Law said it was the Government policy to hand back the railway to the companies on the expiration of the present agreement Mr. Bonar Law assented to the suggestion of Mr. Hogge that the policy was diametrically opposed to nationalisation.

MR. CHAS. ROBERTS.

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR S. NORFOLK

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 20.

Mr. Charles Roberts has been nominated Liberal candidate for South Norfolk, Mr. Batty, Coalition Liberal and Mr. Edwards, Labour candidate.

PRINCE AT HOBART TOWN.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 20.

Hobart Town.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day, and received a tremendous welcome from large crowds as he drove through the gaily decorated streets.

ULTIMATUM TO FEISUL

FOUR DAYS FOR ACCEPTANCE.

"CONDITIONS WILL BE MILITARILY, ENFORCED."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
DAMASCUS. July 15.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 20.

General Gouraud has presented an ultimatum to Prince Feisul, demanding control of the railway from Riak to Aleppo, the French occupation of Hom and Hama railway stations and the town of Aleppo, acceptance of the French mandate and French and Syrian currency and punishment of revoluntionary criminals. The conditions will be militarily enforced, unless they are accepted in four days.

There is great popular excitement.

HOPELESS !

GRAND VAZIER ON TREATY.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 20.

"The Times" learns from Constantinople that the Grand Vizier has returned from Paris and has told the Cabinet that all hope of any important modification of the Peace Treaty has been ruined by the madness of the Nationalists in attacking Ismid. The situation in Turkey would only become worse by refusal to sign the Peace Treaty which would lead to renewal of war.

The opinion in the official circles is rapidly becoming more favourable to signature of the Treaty.

THE SHAMROCK'S SKIPPER

BURTEN TO BE SUPERSEDED.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

New York.—After conferring with his advisers, Sir Thomas Lipton has decided to supersede Burton the Shamrock's skipper. It is expected that Nicholson or Colonel Neille, the yachting expert, will replace Burton.

CABLE ITEMS.

Port Said.—The Italian steamer, Yeniero, from Calcutta for Trieste arrived at Suez on July 15, with cargo of coal, tea and shellac on fire.

TRAIN DERAILMENT AT POOPOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
GAYA, July 19.

When the 4 down Patna-Gaya branch passenger train was entering Poopoon station she was derailed, three bogie carriages coming off the road. No persons were injured, but transhipment of 3 up and down Patna Gaya branch trains were arranged. Communication was restored shortly after 18 hours.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

CALCUTTA BARRISTER IN TROUBLE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

To-day at the Police Court before an honorary magistrate an application was made for a process for criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300 against F. M. Badrul Alam, Bar-at-Law and Narendranath Banerjee. According to the application, the first accused was manager and the second, cashier of the firm of Messrs. Ennis and Co. The first accused, it is alleged, passed a debit slip for the amount in question purporting to represent a loan to Mr. Ennis of the firm, while the second accused duly entered in the cash book of the firm on Mr. Ennis who it is said was not in Calcutta at the time and on his return discovered the debit slip and set the law in motion. The Magistrate issued a process against both the accused.

PUBLIC MEETING IN MADRAS

DEMANDS REPEAL OF INDEMNITY AND ROWLAT ACTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, July 20.

At a meeting held on the beach under the auspices of the Madras Provincial Congress Committee, resolutions were passed demanding the repeal of the Indemnity Act and Rowlatt Act, the trial and punishment of Sir Michael O'Dwyer, General Dyer, and other military and civil officers responsible for the Punjab tragedy and to provide pensions for all those who are left helpless as a result of these events. Another resolution expressed disappointment with the Punjab debate in House of Commons. The last resolution repudiated the whole scheme and basis of the draft rules put before Joint Committee as calculated to whittle down the reforms.

RUSSIAN OPERATIONS.

£55,973,000 EXPENDED.

FROM NOV. 1918 TO MARCH 1920.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. July 20.

It is officially announced that the expenditure on the Russian operations from November 11th 1918 to March 31st 1920 was £55,973,000, of which the sum of £31,244,000 was on the British forces and £24,525,000 on the assistance to the Russians.

POLES RETREATING ON WHOLE FRONT.

"ACCORDING TO PLAN."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 20.

A Polish communique, dated July 16, says:—We are retreating according to plan on the whole front, except in the Dubno sector, where we have reoccupied Dubno and totally defeated the Bolshevik division after bitter fighting. The enemy has occupied Lida.

POLAND AND SOVIET GOVT.

LATTER PREPARED TO GRANT ARMISTICE IF REQUESTED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 8 p.m., July 19.

The "Daily Telegraph" says that in reply to the British communication, with regard to Poland, the Soviet has answered that it is prepared to grant an armistice, provided that Poland asks for one, although the Soviet does not admit the right of any nation to intervene in the Russo-Polish quarrel.

CHINESE REVOLUTION.

GATES OF PEKING CLOSED !

IMPERIAL FAMILY WANTS FOREIGN PROTECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., July 20.

Peking.—As a result of General Wupei Fus' superior strategy, the forces of the Chihli faction have severely defeated the Anfu forces 6,000 of whom effected a hasty retreat towards Peking and are now looting Nanyuan, few miles from the capital. All the gates of Peking are closed the Imperial family has requested foreign protection.

PEKING AND TIENTSIN CUT OFF.

ALL COMMUNICATION SUSPENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 1 p.m., July 20.

The latest news concerning the situation in China is that all telegraph, telephone and railway communication between Peking and Tientsin has been suspended owing to the fighting between the Anfuites and Chihlites on the Peking-Tientsin railway.

SUBORDINATE EXCUTIVE SERVICE.

CONFERENCE OF MEMBERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

A conference of members of the Subordinate Executive Service was held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. M. M. Mukerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector of Serampore, presided. There was a good attendance. Several gen-

INDIA WILL NOT BE APPEASED

UNTIL JUSTICE IS DONE.

MUSLIM LEAGUE ON PUNJAB WRONG.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LUCKNOW, July 20.

The All-India Moslem League records its emphatic dissent from the principal findings and recommendations of the Hunter Committee's Majority Report and deplores the manifestation therein of the taint of racial bias and tendency to place a higher value on the security of life and honour of Europeans resident in India than of Indians themselves. The Council protests against the general policy and attitude disclosed in Government of India's Despatch supporting the said reports and deplores still more the action of the British Cabinet in upholding the same and lightly disposing of the grave and vital issues involved in the Punjab troubles by omitting to take due notice of the excessive cruelties and indiscretions of high British officers while condemning those of the mob, and by omitting to provide for any safeguard for the future protection of Indians in their own country against the excessive zeal of foreign administrators in repressing the supposed acts, intentions or conspiracies or disorder or rebellion. The Council considers that public opinion in India will not be appeased till the principal official miscreants receive condign punishment and the responsibility of Sir Michael O'Dwyer and of the Government of India is brought home to them in a suitable manner.

CONFERENCE OF UNION BOARD PRESIDENTS.

LORD RONOLDSHAY ON VILLAGE SELF GOVERNMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

Yesterday afternoon Lord Ronaldshay opened the Fourth Annual Conference of the Presidents of Union Boards and Panchayats and Chairmen of Union Committee in Dacca. There are now one hundred and thirty Union Boards in Dacca district against seventy-nine last year. His Excellency said:—"This proves that the interest of villagers has been aroused and the best men in the villages have come forward to serve on the new boards. Some Unions have imposed voluntary taxation as the villagers realise they get good value for the money which they pay. The amount raised in voluntary taxation increased from fifteen thousand to twenty-two thousand in one year. I am glad that you have turned your attention to improve public health and drinking water supply. as also to the education of the masses. I am also glad that this Conference is taking shape of a more permanent organisation under the title of District Village Unions Association. A monthly magazine to be conducted entirely by the presidents will keep all who are interested in the village self-Government movement in touch with the progress which is being made and I have little doubt that the new association will prove to be a most effective factor in extending and promoting the best interests of self-Government in villages."

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

The London New York cross rate was 385 on the 19th July.

tlemen came from the mofussil stations to attend the Conference. There were discussions regarding improvement of their service and resolutions to the effect were passed. It was decided to submit a representation to Government, suggesting lines on which the service should be improved.

DAMUDAR RIVER IN FLOOD.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

Information has been received by wire from Raniganj that water in the Damudar river is rising and that a flood is threatened. All precautionary measures are being taken by the authorities at Tarakeswar.

POLYTECHNIC MARATHON AT STAMFORD.

INDIAN'S GOOD RECORD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 20.

The Indian, Kaikadi, who is to compete in the Olympic Games fnished the fifteenth in the Polytechnic Marathon at Stamford Bridge in 202 minutes 54 seconds. Mills (Leicester Harriers) was the wianer in 157 minutes 40 seconds. Chaugule (India) ran second to Mills for the first twenty miles, but did not finish.

OPENING OF BANGALORE POWER STATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
BANGALORE, July 20.

Sardar Kantaraj Urs, Dewan of Mysore, performed this evening the opening ceremony of the new electric power station in Bangalore City.

There was an exhibition this evening at which it was shown how domestic duties could be done by electricity and in a cheap manner.

DYER DEBATE IN LORDS.

"JUSTIFIED IN FIRING WITHOUT WARNING !"

LORD FINLAY'S DEFENCE OF DYER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 2-50 a.m., July 21.

There was a large attendance of members and Perresses in the House of Lords to-day when Lord Finlay brought up the motion deploring the conduct of General Dyer's case as unjust to him and establishing a precedent dangerous to the preservation of order in the face of rebellion. Lord Finlay contended that General Dyer was justified in firing on the crowd at Amritsar without warning, owing to the defiant attitude of the assemblage and the widespread insurrectionary movement in the neighbourhood and declared that General Dyer had been condemned without trial on a misconception regarding a soldier's duty.

Lord Sinha, replying, feared that the dangerous feud which had arisen from the events in the Punjab would not end unless both parties dropped the question. He denied that General Dyer's action had saved the Punjab and said that even if that were so he hoped their Lordships would not endorse the doctrine that the end justified the means. Lord Sinha concluded with an appeal to his fellow-countrymen to dissociate themselves from the passive resistance movement or the similar pernicious movement started by Mr. Gandhi, called non-co-operation, which could only lead to disastrous results. The more reasonable sections of Indians who were by far the largest majority had already dissociated themselves from it.

FUND FOR GENERAL DYER.

TYPICAL OF ANGLO-INDIAN MENTALITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

The European Association, Darjeeling Branch have decided to open a subscription list to enable Europeans of that district to express sympathy with General Dyer in a tangible form, in view of the unsatisfactory termination of the Amritsar debate in the House of Commons. They hope the proposal will meet with a response proportionate to the indignation of reasonable and right-minded people at the sacrifice of General Dyer, who under exceptionally difficult circumstances did his duty according to the best traditions of the service, to protect both British and Indian lives and uphold Government.

PENSIONERS' ASSOCIATION.

INCREASE IN PENSIONS WANTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

The All-India Pensioners' Association have decided that a deputation should wait upon the Viceroy with a view to pointing out the immediate need of granting relief to pensioners in India by an increase of pensions in view of prevailing high prices of food and other necessaries of life.

DIBRUGARH-SATIRA RLY. STRIKE.

TRAINS AND MAILS HELD UP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTA, July 20.

A Dibrugarh (Assam) correspondent wires that the men of the Loco department of the Dibrugarh-Satiya Railway went on strike on Sunday morning and that no trains are now running and the mails are completely held up.

COINAGE OF RUPEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 20.

During the month of June last 75,99,019 whole rupees were coined at the Calcutta and Bombay mints. The total coinage of rupees from April to June last amounted to Rs. 3,27,00,061.

FOOTBALL SHIELD COMPETITION.

KUMARTULI VS DALHOUSIE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

The last match in the third round of the Football Shield competition played between Kumartuli and Dalhousie on the Calcutta ground ended in a draw, each side scoring thrice. The ground owing to heavy rain was in a wretched condition and scientific game was out of question. The play, however, was well contested. Kumartuli opened the score in the first half and netted the second goal early in drawing level. Extra time was ordered. The first half proved barren. Kumartuli scored shortly after the restart and Dalhousie put equalised in almost with the whistle. The game takes place again to-morrow, when the first of the two semi-finals, Calcutta vs. Blackwatch will also be played.

FREE EXPORT OF BURMA GRAIN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
RANGOON, July 20.

The export of grain from Burma will be freely allowed under license to any destination.

SYRIAN SITUATION.

HOW BRITISH INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED !

FRANCE'S POLICY EXPLAINED.

(REUTER'S TEEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 20.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 21.

Moving an adjournment in the House of Commons last night to discuss "immediate danger to British interests arising from threatened hostilities in Syria" Mr. Ormsby Gore vigorously criticised the Government. He declared that the supreme British interest in the Middle East as elsewhere was the restoration of peace which alone would allow of political freedom and economic prosperity. The French ultimatum would inevitably entail the employment of further British troops and money.

Mr. Bonar Law replying pointed out that France had accepted the mandate for Syria at San Remo, Emir Feisul consenting. French troops had been massacred and other outrages committed. In reference on the part of the House of Commons would be equivalent to interference of French Chamber in our action against lawless Arabs in Mesopotamia. France had not violated her mandate for Syria. Britain meant to honour her promise to Arabs and France replying to our questions had declared that there was no intention of instituting permanent military occupation after the mandate had been accepted and order restored. That was our own policy in Mesopotamia.

Sir Robert Cecil and others expressed the opinion that Government's reply would do a great deal to allay the existing anxiety.

ARMENIA AND MOSCOW GOVT.

BOLSHEVIST ARMY ADVANCING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 2 a.m., July 21.

Paris.—A message from Teheran says that following on the refusal of the Armenian Government to obey the ultimatum of the Moscow Government, the Eleventh Bolshevik Army is advancing and has occupied Karabagh and is continuing its march in the direction of Zangemiour.

TERMINATION OF STATE OF WAR.

CONTINGENT ON LAST PEACE TREATY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 18.
Recd. 2-50 a.m., July 21.

An Order in Council states in order to remove misapprehension that the date of termination of the war with Germany was January 10th, but that the termination of the war as a whole will be when the last Peace Treaties has been signed and ratified.

AMERICA CUP RACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 2-50 a.m., July 21.

Sandy Hook.—It has now been settled that Burtan shall again sail Shamrock for the next race.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 19.
Recd. 2-50 a.m., July 21.

Cricket.—Surrey beat Leicester at the Oval by ten wickets.

Warwick beat Gloucester at Birmingham by six wickets.

THE ARMS ACT.

NO REPRESSIVE LEGISLATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Director of Information has issued the following:—There is no intention on the part of Government to make of the Arms Act a repressive regulation. The Act is designed to ensure the registration of arms and ammunition and in so doing it follows the custom existing in all civilised communities. No man is debarred by limitation of income from carrying a gun and no man is restricted in his supply of cartridges so long as he satisfies the licensing authority of his requirements.

CLAIM FOR BROKERAGE.

FOR DISPOSAL OF SHIPS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, July 19.

At the High Court to-day, Mr. Justice Buckland is engaged in hearing a suit brought by Mr. E. B. Murray against the Eastern Bengal River Steam Service, Limited, claiming brokerage in respect of six flats and two steam ships belonging to the defendant Company, which he had been instrumental in disposing of to Government. These vessels were at first impressed by Government and finally purchased by them. Mr. Murray had been requested by the defendant Company to either let these vessels on hire or to find purchasers for them and he had approached the Royal Indian Marine for the purpose of either hiring out these vessels or selling them outright to Government. He had succeeded in disposing them of and he now claimed as his brokerage in this transaction a sum of about Rs. 50,000. The defendants denied that their Managing Agents authorised Mr. Murray to enter into the transaction. The case is proceeding.

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS.

MR. TILAK JOINS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

LALA LAJPAT RAI'S WIRE.

The General Secretary, All India Trade Union Congress announces that Srijut B. G. Tilak has consented to join the Reception Committee and assured the conveners of his support.

Lala Lajpat Rai wires from Simla as follows:—

"Please convey thanks Reception Committee. Thankfully accept offered nomination returning Lahore immediately. Wire dates."

A wire has been received from Mr. Miller President, North Western Railway Association, which has nearly seventy thousand registered railwaymen as members, saying that his Association as well as the Printers' Union have also elected Lala Lajpat Rai, thus following the lead given by Bombay.

The President Cawnpore Labour Union has also wired His Excellency the Viceroy to accept Lala Lajpat Rai in the place of Mr. N. M. Joshi as the Labour Representative to the International Labour Conference.

It is earnestly requested that as a large sum will be needed to cover expenses incidental to the holding of the First All-India Trade Union Congress that all sympathisers and supporters should send remittances, immediately to Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Treasurer, 70, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BENGALEE REGIMENT.

QUESTION OF DISBANDMENT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

For some time past there has been going on a correspondence between the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief on the one hand and the Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea on the other, with regard to the disbandment of the Bengalee Regiment. The last letters from the former announce that the Viceroy in consultation with the Commander-in-Chief has decided that a cadre of the Bengalee Battalion be kept in exercise, so that it may form a suitable guard of honour on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and also that it may serve as a connecting link between the regular battalion and the territorial battalion, and should such a battalion eventuate, the strength of the Bengalee force to be maintained will be six Indian officers and one hundred and fifty rank and file.

FACTS.

Envelopes were first used in 1839.

* * * * *

The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.

* * * * *

Telescopes were invented in 1590.

* * * * *

The Telephone was invented in 1873.

* * * * *

Umbrellas were not seen in England until 1768.

* * * * *

There is a wall in China, 1250 miles in length, 20 feet high, and 25 feet thick at the base. It was built about 200 B. C.

* * * * *

The highest monument in the world is the Washington monument, being 555 feet.

* * * * *

There are said to be 2,754 languages in the world.

* * * * *

The oldest book in the world is supposed to be in Tulare county, California. It is 275 feet high and 106 feet in circumference at its base.

* * * * *

In ancient days some of the wealthy Romans had as many as 10,000 slaves. The minimum price fixed by the Law of Rome was about Rs. 200, but sometimes slaves could be bought for a few annas on the field of battle.

* * * * *

The old book in the world is supposed to be a papyrus containing the proverbs of Ptahhotep, an Egyptian King, who reigned about 3000 B. C. It has been in part translated, and may be seen in J. D. Health's "Record of the Patriarchal Age."

* * * * *

In Norway persons who have not been vaccinated are not allowed to vote at an election.

* * * * *

Universal suffrage was adopted in France in 1791, in Germany in 1871, and in Spain in 1890.

* * * * *

The first thermometer was invented in 1726.

* * * * *

The first English newspaper was the "English Mercury," began in the days of Queen Elizabeth, and was issued in the form of a pamphlet. The "Gazette" of Venice was the original model of the present-day papers.

* * * * *

The Russian newspapers, till of late, dared not publish any news.

* * * * *

The world annually consumes more than 650,000 tons of coffee.

* * * * *

Before the invention of pins in 1543 in France, people used thorns and clasps instead.

* * * * *

Paris claims the finest theatre in the world. It is of solid stone, finished with marble floors, and covers about four acres of ground.

* * * * *

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT.

INTENSE FEELING AGAINST PARTICIPATION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 17.

In the last week of June Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary All-India Khilafat Workers League, issued a manifesto requesting the leaders and the workers to announce forthwith their decision regarding the Prince of Wales visit. The Urdu newspapers extremist and moderate with the exceptions of the subsidised Government papers, were all in favour of non-participation on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit. Many Mussalman leaders have declared their liability to become members of the Reception Committees. It is certain that the feeling against the Prince's visit is intense. Many meetings have been held all over India declaring the country's inability to participate. Last week Mahatma Gandhi by giving his opinion and supporting non-participation has given life to the movement. The workers are requested to arrange without delay meetings at different centres to declare the country's decision on this subject.

The All-India Khilafat Workers' League have issued instruction to the workers and the branches, to-day, requesting them to co-operate wholeheartedly with the Central Khilafat Committee in making the Non-Co-operation movement a success. While the workers are requested to place their services at the disposal of the Central Khilafat Committee, they are instructed to report their weekly work to the Khilafat Workers' League Office, Delhi.

JAPANESE EXPORTS.

VICE CONSUL ON COMPLAINTS OF BED QUALITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, July 20.

The Japanese Vice-Consul lecturing on the Modern Industrial Japan said with reference to the complaints of bad quality of the Japanese exports that some were due to careless manufacture but often importers wanted low prices. If goods are ordered from well-known firms there need be no fear of inferior quality. Good quality and cheapness are not compatible.

MANDVI WARD ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The letter from a "Graduate Voter" in your issue of the 17th instant is indeed extremely opportune. It certainly marks an epoch in the rising tide of democracy in Bombay. It indicates the awakened consciousness of the voter to elect the candidate on his "real sterling merits", not only as a matter of right but also on the utilitarian principle to safeguard the nation and public trust. The voters of the Mandvi Ward have really a cause to be grateful to this "Graduate Voter" not only because he has roused them to use their conscience "to vote for a candidate who would guard their interests," but also by his constant watch on the debates in the Corporation he has brought to their knowledge: firstly that "the new members who were elected have not at all justified their elections except a few honourable exceptions" secondly that "hitherto almost all the election representatives of our ward have failed in their duty to our ward", and finally that by electing a candidate on the qualifications of his "wealth and influence" still leaves grivances unattended and conditions insanitary."

The "Graduate Voter" must be congratulated for his bold attempt of throwing down the gauntlet to the candidates who are seeking election now. He demands—as he has the right to do so—from them election speeches in order to test their ability of doing their duty to the country. I do not know whether there is a similar demand from other voters. Notwithstanding I take up the gauntlet and submit the following as my programme. The questions which are of vital importance for the Corporation to handle are to a certain extent limited in range, but their solution is of immediate nature and my views about them are:—

1. The Municipal Franchise to be universal—The first step would be by enfranchising the matriculated students and Rs. 10 tenants; and the second step by giving vote to all men and women above the age of 21.

2. Education to be free. Compulsory primary education with increased number of schools.

3. Beggars and paupers to be turned into productive labourers.

4. Water Supply to be equitable, its distribution to be made uniform in all the wards irrespective of rich and poor localities.

5. Sanitation—Sanitary standard to be uniform throughout the city and thus raise the slum quarters to be really healthy.

6. Roads—Big roads must be maintained with free footpaths; roads and streets of general traffic must be permanently kept in good condition.

7. Public Conveyance—The Tramways, the hackneys etc. must adapt to the demands of the public rather than the public should submit to their inconveniences. Other means of conveyance must be supplied to meet the public demand.

8. Housing—The Housing problem must be solved in order to avoid overcrowding by a special method of Town planning, by amending the Rent Act to suit both the landlords and the tenants and making the rent as a Municipal question for the Corporation to determine.

9. Prosecutions under the Municipal Act—should be minimised as they unnecessarily press upon the landlords who in return harass the tenants, by amending the Act.

10. Municipal Finance—to be retrenched by curtailing the expenses on the Municipal Services without deminishing their effeciency.

11. In general—there should be one free reading room and library in each ward to raise the moral standard of the masses: one free hall or a park in each ward for voters to meet from time to time their representatives, better lighting on, and cleanliness of, roads and streets.—Yours, etc.

IBRAHIM S. HAJI.

Bombay, July 19.

INDIAN SUGAR COMMITTEE.

NEED FOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, July 20.

The Indian Sugar Committee continued the hearing of the evidence at the Secretariat, Nagpur, on July 15th.

Mr. P. R. Budhay, Marguzar of Gopiwara Buldana District, stated that he had commenced the cultivation of cane last year. The varieties he cultivated were *Khari* and *Sunnaballi*, and he obtained the seed of these from the Agricultural Department's farm at Tharsa. The four acres of cane he grew produced about 240 maunds of *gur*. The cultivation cost him Rs. 1,500, and the value of the *gur* was Rs. 3,200; so that the profit came to over Rs. 400 an acre. He hoped to double the area, this year; but one of the difficulties in the way of the expansion was of securing water at the right time from the Ramtek Tank under which the land was situate.

Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac R. E., the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, Central Provinces, stated that the total area of cane under the Government Irrigation Works in the Central Provinces amounted to about 1,300 acres, during 1918-1919. This area was spread over a large number of tanks from which the water was conveyed by channels, which were far too large for the purpose, so that there was no reliable information in regard to the volume of water required per acre, nor the area which one cubic foot of water per second could irrigate efficiently. From the experiments carried out by the Agricultural Department, however, it appeared that with careful cultivation, a million cubic feet at outlet could irrigate some 4 to 6 acres of cane according to the variety of the crop. The Government Irrigation Works in the Central Provinces were not suited for cane cultivation. The main object with which they had been designed was protection against the famine, and although three of them had been sanctioned as productive works they had not lost their protective character. Although in many years there might be a surplus of water available for cane irrigation in bad years there would be none, and this fact prevented any great extension of cane cultivation under the protective works. Out of the 75 tanks which had been classified in the Central Provinces according to the volume of water likely to be available at the end of the monsoon season, only four had been placed in the first class and the cane cultivation was not now encouraged under any but these tanks. The cultivation of large areas of cane necessitated an absolutely secure water supply even in years of the very lightest rainfall. As there were no snowed rivers in the Central Provinces, and as the discharge of the few perennial rivers was very low during the hot weather, when the demand for irrigation would be at its heaviest, storage was essential the best method of providing such a storage was the construction of a canal from a large river which would, during the monsoon, fill the storage works constructed in the valleys commanded by the canal. An attempt to work on these lines was being made in the case of the Mainganga Canal, the idea being to fill the existing village tanks during the monsoon. At times when there was no demand for the rice, irrigation far however no tanks had been found sufficiently deep not to dry up in the hot weather. This could not be done on the Mahanadi Canal as the village tanks were all required to assist in the distribution of water for rice irrigation. As regards the Tandula Canal, the supplies were very short and the whole was required for rice. At Ganod in the Raipur District, there was a site for a large reservoir which could be filled from the Mahanadi Canal. If this reservoir were constructed, 8,000 acres of cane might be obtained under it, but owing to the size of the main canal at this point great waste would occur unless the concentrated cultivation of cane was carried out on a few tributaries in the vicinity of the reservoir. The necessity for the concentrated cultivation was probably the greatest obstacle to an extension of cane cultivation since the following difficulties had to be surmounted. (1) Scarcity of population; (2) Lack of manure and (3) The very probable disinclination on the part of the occupiers to abandon crops to which they had long been accustomed in order to substitute a crop with which they were but little familiar. Other causes which stood to restrict the expansion of the crop were the lack of capital, the risk of losing the crop through inexperience, and the high prices obtainable for grain crops. Col. Rivett Carnac added that the water rates for cane varied from Rs. 7 to Rs. 15 an acre which in his opinion were very low.

CANDIDATE WITHDRAWS FROM ELECTION.

(From a Correspondent.)

DELHI, July 18.

In view of the fact that the Non-Co-operation Committee has decided to boycott the Councils and has resolved to ask the intending candidates to abstain from taking part in the elections. Kazi Abdul Ghaffar, Editor of the "Sabah", who was standing for a seat from Moradabad district, has given up the idea of participating in the coming elections. He appeals to his constituency to refuse to go to the polling booths for or against any candidate.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ELECTION.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary, dated 19th July 1920, publishes the following for general information:—

It is hereby notified for general information, that Mr Ali Gohar, son of Ghulam Murtaza Bhutto, Barrister-at-Law, has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind in place of Mr. Gulam Muhammad Walad Khan Bahadur Wali Muhammad Bhurgri, Barrister-at-Law, resigned.

"JEHAD" LEAFLET CONSPIRACY.

JUDGMENT POSTPONED.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, July 19.

The further hearing of the "Jehad" Leaflet Case was resumed to-day, before the City Magistrate, when Moulvis Azzad, Sobhani and Abdul Majeed, who were among the alleged signatories to the "Jehad" leaflet were examined for prosecution. Moulvi Zafarul Mulk was cross-examined by Mr. Chatterjee, who defended the accused Abu Turab. Only one defence witness was produced and examined, after which arguments were taken up.

Mr. Chatterjee, arguing for Abu Turab, said that the prosecution had failed to establish by direct evidence any agreement between Abu Turab and the rest of the accused. Except Zafarul Mulk, no prosecution witness had anything to say against his client. Even in Zafarul Mulk's evidence there was nothing to implicate his client. The one sentence in that evidence which touched his client was not legal evidence. For it having been made in the absence of Turab, it only amounted to hearsay. On the other hand there was much in that evidence in favour of Abu Turab, which was against any presumption of conspiracy against him. Added to those there were facts on record that Abu Tarab took active part in the Khilafat Committee's work and that there was no feeling of enmity between Turab and Zafarul Mulk. If Turab had, accompanied Rasool to the C. I. D. Inspector's house, it was because of friendship and confidence enjoyed by Turab of the rest of the accused, and that did not necessarily mean that he was party to their activities. The statement of Asghir Husain accused, so far as it affected Turab, could not be taken for a confession, since Asghar did not plead guilty.

Accused Amanar Rasool, who was unrepresented, said that Asghar used to give him seditious leaflets, which he used to hand over to the C. I. D.

Accused Aghar Hussain disclaimed any part beyond writing press copy of the leaflet.

"DETAILS THOROUGHLY PLANNED."

Mr. Sarju Prasad, Court, Inspector, who conducted the prosecution, pointed out that it was for the Court to decide whether the statement amounted to confession from its contents and not the feelings of the accused person when making a statement. It was no doubt an excellent intention that no sooner had he heard of the idea of planting those leaflets in Mr. Zafarul Mulk's Press, when Turab asked his servant Nawab Ali to go and inform of it at Faranghi Mahal, but that suggestion was only made by defence then and Turab had not mentioned it in his statement to the Court earlier. The most important charge in that case was that of conspiracy. If Turab had no part in it, why should he have gone thrice to the C. I. D. Inspector's house? He asked the Court to read the statements of three accused with the evidence of the C. I. D. Inspector, for then the Court would satisfy itself whether it could believe the prosecution evidence or not. Every word of Turab's statement showed that he was a conspirator. As regards the other two accused, their guilt was practically admitted by them and the evidence on record showed how thoroughly the details of the conspiracy were planned. The motive for the crime seemed to be monetary to secure a handsome reward from Government by making them believe that there was a conspiracy against them and that they had given information thereof.

Mr. Chatterjee made brief reply and the case was postponed to the 22nd for orders.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 20.

The market opened with a better tone this morning but went rather slack later in the day. There was a little more inquiry for coal shares without many transactions being reported. In the jute section quotation for most stocks hardened, Anglo India, Kamarhatty and Barnagore being chiefly in request. In the miscellaneous section cotton shares against attracted attention with prices firmer. Tinnevelly Textile was dull owing to profit taking. Hume Pipe and British India Tobacco were steady, whilst buyers for Pioneer Sugar came out freely and the price advanced to Rs. 20/12. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Bengal 774, Caledonian 10/12, Fularibad 13, Ghusick 25/4, Raneegunge 68.

Jute:—Anglo India 468, Bally 290/8, Barnagore 175, Century 11/4, Fort William 524, Howrah 51/4, Kamarhatty 1,090, Kanknarrah 846/8 small lot, Lansdowne 483, Lothian 486/8, National 412/8, Reliance 53/4, Standard 772, small lot, Union 960 small lot, Waverley 16/4, Orient 256/8.

Miscellaneous:—Acme Oil 6/8, Bank of Bengal 1,710, Bengal Potteries /12/ prem, Bowreah Cotton 1,596, British India Corporation 13/12, British India Tobacco 10/14, Central Provinces Cement 11/12, Cossipore Cotton Ginning 32/8, Dunbar Cotton 717 and (prefs.) 243/8, Hume Pipe 16/4, Ivan Jones 14/14, Keshoram Cotton 19/2, Mackenzie and Co. 12 ex. div., Premier Soap 11/8, Pioneer Sugar 20/12, Tata Bank 31/8 prem, Tinnevelly Textile 17/2.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59/4 small lots at 59/10. War bonds (1922/23) 98/8, 1925 at 99/4 and 1928 at 99/14 per cent.

Exchange Bank telegraph transfer closing rate one shilling ten and one fourth pence and demand bills one shilling ten and three eighth pence.

Captain Poulet is reported to have returned to Batavia and after giving flying demonstrations the Dutch Indies will go to Australia in August. (A. P.)

Rao Sahib C. P. Ananthanarayana Iyer, president and other members of the local Madras Club were "at Home" on Sunday evening to the Hon. Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma, the new Revenue Member at the North Oakes in Sanjouli.

PUNJAB ATROCITIES.

"SUFFICIENT TO WITHHOLD COOPERATION."

RECEPTION TO LEADERS IN PUNJAB

(From a Correspondent.)

LAHORE, July 19.

Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Shaukatali, Kitchlew, and party left Bombay on the 14th inst. for a tour in the Punjab and Sindh and *en route* they were met at all stations where the train had halted by the Khilafat workers who were anxious to see the Mahatmaji and the party for receiving instructions for successfully working the Non-Co-operation movement. At Lalitpur, Jhansi, Agra, Mathra, Muzuffernagar, Saharanpur and Ludhiana, the nature of the work was explained in a few words. Great enthusiasm prevailed. The party, as arranged, broke journey at Juliundhar City, where Saraladevi Chaudharani also joined the party. About 5,000 people in spite of the heat carried them in procession through the decorated streets to the Hon. Raizada Bhagatram's house. Jumma prayers were performed in the Town Hall Gardens, 10,000 Mussalmans attending.

Immediately after the prayers, a meeting was held: 20,000 Hindus and Mussalmans attended. Mahatma Gandhi, Messrs. Shaukatali, Kitchlew, and Saraladevi received an ovation. Owing to the terrible heat and narrow space the meeting was postponed after a few words from Mahatma Gandhi, Maulana Shaukatali and Kitchlew. It is to be held at 7-30 p.m. at Davi Talao. Enthusiastic crowds had gathered there also, including a large number of ladies.

MUSLIMS' RELIGIOUS DUTY.

Maulana Shaukatali, in a few words, explained why Non-Co-operation was the least a Mohammadan could do to safeguard his faith. It was the religious duty of the Musalmans to give a free expression to the commandments of the Qoran and the Holy Prophet, in case the Khalifa was offered a treaty which did not satisfy their religious obligations. He knew there was tremendous suffering before them. God willing they will persevere in their great struggle and truth and justice would come out triumphant. He begged all the Mohammadans to adopt Non-Co-operation irrespective of the fact whether others joined them or not. The Hindu brethren would come to their aid, if they gave them proper lead. He appealed to all to contribute regularly and systematically towards the Khilafat funds.

Dr. Kitchlew in a forcible speech supported him and appealed to his Punjab brothers and sisters to rise to the occasion and give the required lead to the rest of India. He emphasised that whatsoever the Punjab decided the rest of India would accept owing to their feeling of affection for the Punjab sufferers.

Mahatma Gandhi came in last and was most enthusiastically received and cheered. In a short Hindustani speech he explained fully what Non-Co-operation meant. As far as the Musalmans were concerned, said Mahatmaji, All my Mohammadan friends and brothers including the Ulemas who command the respect of the whole of India assured me that no believing Muslim could give any help to a Government which had disregarded the religious obligations and occupied the sacred places of Islam in spite of their earnest protestations. The Punjab affair is common to both the Hindus and the Muslims and even if there were no Khalafat question this alone would have given sufficient ground for withholding co-operation from a Government which finally has refused to accept the very modest recommendations of the Congress Committee. He appealed to all to accept the movement and work it for gaining a complete freedom of faith and establishing the good name of the country. He requested the ladies present to take to spinning again as of yore and encourage weavers to ply their old trade again.

Immediately after the meeting the party left for the railway station leaving for Amritsar by the 6 p.m., train amidst the enthusiastic shouts of "Allah O Akbar" and "Bandemataram." Messrs. Mohdamin, the retired Deputy Superintendent of Police and Attahullahshah, a Barrister, both announced that they would no more stand for the Council elections.

PUNJAB WRONGS

DR. SATYAPAL WITHERAWS CANDIDATURE FOR COUNCIL.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 19.

In a public manifesto, the well known Amritsar leader, Dr. Satyapal announces his withdrawal from the candidature for the Punjab Council. He declares that in view of the facts that Martial Law wrongs still remain unredressed, that many martial law prisoners have not been released in spite of the Royal Proclamation that in the despatch of the Government of India and during the debate in Parliament views have been expressed which have served to accentuate popular feelings, that certain officers responsible for wronging the people during martial law regime have been retained and in certain cases even elevated and with a view to evince his practical sympathy with his Muslim brethren and to support them in their constitutional efforts over the Khilafat question he considers it incumbent on him to withdraw his candidature for the Council. He adds that he is also prepared to renounce his membership of the Municipal Council as soon as he receives orders from Mahatma Gandhi and Maulana Shaukatali to that effect.

A Rangoon message of July 20th states that an outbreak of fire in the forepeak of B. I. S. "Egra" on Sunday caused damage to the extent of Rs. 200. Captain Jones obtained a smoke helmet and with the aid of the Port commissioners extinguished the fire before the Fire brigade officers and men could reach the vessel (A. P.)

MUSSOORIE CONFERENCE.

SIRDAR-I-ALI MAHAMED BEG TARZI.

IN A POETIC MOOD

(From our Correspondent.)

MUSSOORIE, July 19.

In view of the approaching close of the Afghan Conference, Sirdar-I-Ali Mahmad Beg Tarzi, head of the Afghan Delegation gave a banquet yesterday evening, at the Savoy Hotel to the British Delegation and friends.

The attendance was 33 in addition to the members of both the Delegations. The guests included, among others, Mrs. Pears and Mrs. Acheson, General and Mrs. Drake Brookman, Mr. Adams, I.C.S., Col. Baird, I.M.S., and Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Bujkland, Mrs. Ross, Capt. Stokes and Mr. and Mrs. Adis. The banqueting was brightly and attractively decorated, mainly with the Union Jack and Afghan Flag; the latter being black with national arms in white in the centre; the table being decorated with small English and Afghan flags. Col. Pir Mahomed, Sardar Abdul Hadi and Abdul Wahhale received the guests at the outer door, at the inner door the Sardar-I-Ali welcomed each guest on arrival.

At the conclusion of the dinner, the Sardar-I-Ali rose. There were, he said, too many people present to make it convenient to discuss politics; so he would turn from diplomacy to literature and would read his guests a poem he had recently written about Mussooree.

After a translation into English had been recited for the benefit of the guests, Mr. Dobbs, the head of the British Delegation, briefly expressed the thanks of those present and proposed the toast of the Sardar-I-Ali and of the Afghan Delegation. The National Anthem was played and after half an hour's conversation in the afternoon the friendly gathering broke up.

The Sardari-I-Ali's poem on Mussooree is an interesting and musical example of modern Persian verse, mainly devoted to natural beauties of place.

"Mussooree is a jungle, which is full of pleasure. It is a hilly jungle, where a hundred sorts of trees have grown up from stone and earth."

Or, again, he writes of the hills in the rains.

"Then, come again and see the clouds in the rainy season in these unique fairy hills of vast jungles. Elsewhere the cloud descend from the sky to the earth, but here the clouds soar with their wings extended from the valleys upwards to the hills.

Another natural feature of Mussooree, at least during the season is also referred to. He writes. "Now I relate a tale of Caucasion fairies, which may improve your thoughts. Men of our hills may read you a thousand stories unbelievable about princes and giants, but on the Mussooree hills the Talcht Rawan (Palanquins) are the wings of fairies on the shoulders of the hill people. The fairy people are moving in the air on the tops of the hills." And the verse concludes "Oh Mahmad Tarzi, for you, Paradise is your homeland not this land of thoughts and dreams."

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF EGYPTIAN PREMIER.

CHAUFFEUR AND FOUR PASSERS-BY WOUNDED.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

The "Pioneer's" Cairo correspondent writes:—Barely had the Commander-in-Chief's decision in the Shafik case been promulgated, an attempt was made on the life of the new Prime Minister. H. E. Nessim Pasha was on his way to his office when a bomb was thrown at his car missing him, but injuring his chauffeur and four passers-by. The culprit got away, but was followed by a policeman who captured him, although he used a revolver which he was carrying. An attempt on the life of the new Premier was quite expected since each of his predecessors had attracted to themselves the attention of the direct action element. There was an additional reason for this anticipation, however, viz., when the bomb was thrown at Darwish Pasha, Minister of Wakfs, a month ago the news was immediately circulated in the bazars that the life of Nessim Pasha had been attempted. At that time he was merely the Minister for the Interior and the general public had no knowledge of the imminence of a ministerial crisis or of the possibility of Nessim Pasha becoming the Premier.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, July 19.

Under the auspices of the Rajkot Mahajana an open air meeting was held on Saturday night, in the grain market "chok" and about a thousand people attended. Mr. Fulochand Dayabhai spoke at length on the aims and the objects of the Kathiawad Political Conference. Mr. Gordhandas Imdhabhai, Mr. Purshottam Mavji Vakils also addressed the people. The meeting was memorable in the history of the district; for no such a big meeting on the Kathiawad policy was ever held in any state. Rajkot was suggested the best place for the first sitting.

FIJI RIOTS.

WHOLESALE IMPRISONMENT OF INDIAN STRIKERS.

INDIGNITIES ON INDIAN WOMEN

SEQUEL TO "CONVICTION" OF MR. MANILAL.

AN "OFFICIAL VERSION" FROM FIJI.

The following papers are published as a supplement to the "Gazette of India" of the 17th instant:—

(1)

Despatch from the Governor of Fiji to the Colonial Office No. 25, dated the 22nd January, 1920.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 8th (? December) instant, asking for a report on the circumstances in which a sentence of imprisonment was passed on Mr. D. M. Manilal.

2 The facts of the case are as follows:—Early in 1918, Mr. Manilal applied for the lease of a piece of native land in the village of Nausori, Rewa, on which he desired to erect an office. The Board which reports and advises on applications for leases recommended in this case that the application should not be approved, as the land, which is on the bank of the Rewa river, was "right in the native village, and close to the ferry approach, which at any time may require to be deviated owing to flood wash, or to give a better gradient." The Governor in Council concurred in the Board's recommendation, and Mr. Manilal was accordingly informed that his application could not be approved.

3. Early this year Mr. Manilal apparently came to some irregular agreement with the native owners of the land, and notwithstanding a warning given him by the Acting District Commissioner, Rewa, and that there are other sites in Nausori suitable for an office, commenced to erect a building on it. The Acting Secretary for Native Affairs, with my approval, given on the advice of the Acting Attorney-General, thereupon issued a notice to Mr. Manilal under the provisions of Section 3 of Ordinance No. 5 of 1889, warning him to depart forthwith from the native town of Nausori and to cease to occupy and land or building within the said town or its precincts.

4. As Mr. Manilal did not comply with this notice, proceedings were instituted against him, and, on the case being heard before the District Commissioner, Rewa, he was fined £10, or in default one month's imprisonment. The fine was paid.

5. The only protest received in connection with this matter came from the "Indian Imperial Association of Fiji," of which Mr. Manilal is Chairman. As it was a case in which Mr. Manilal, who is himself a lawyer, deliberately flouted the law, in spite of official warnings, I did not consider that the protest called for any consideration.

6. I enclose copies of a paragraph which appeared in the "Fiji Times" of 25th September last, on this subject of a letter dated 3rd subsequently sent to the same newspaper by members of the Indian community not belonging to the Association.

Annex 1:—Extract from "Fiji Times," 25th September, 1919.

MOTION OF PROTEST. FAVOUR MR. MANILAL.

At a meeting of Suva Indians on the 24th, the following motion was passed:—

"This meeting of the Indian Imperial Association of Fiji views with alarm, deep sorrow and profound indignation the prosecution and conviction of Mr. D. M. Manilal, M. A. LL.B., Barrister-at-Law, and the sentence of £10 fine or month's imprisonment pronounced against him for the crime of building an office on a piece of land for which a grateful native had given him license to occupy without any tenure, simply because this convenient business site had originally been coveted by a company of which the Government has refused a proper lease to Mr. Manilal without any objection that he was not prepared to meet, singling him out from amongst many others, withdrawing the charge against the native himself for the alleged offence. And this Association strongly protests against the conviction knowing that many of the European settlers in this Colony have already acquired large areas of freehold lands from natives by presents of match boxes, matchlocks, and illicit liquor, while our only leader in this Colony and Chairman of this Association is prosecuted to conviction in spite of irregularities in procedure and insufficiency of evidence for putting up a place of business where the local European clique do not wish an Indian to remain without dependency on themselves, which precaution was entirely uncalled for and unnecessary after he had complied with the Government notice to leave the premises and sold the building to the native himself."

Annex 2::—From "Fiji Times," 3rd October, 1919.

THE INDIAN PROTEST.

Sir,

We, the undersigned members of the Indian community of Suva, feel that we cannot allow the contributed article in your issue of Monday, 25th September, headed "Indian Meeting Motion of Protest," "Favour Mr. Manilal," to pass without a slight comment.

The so-called Indian Imperial Association is in no way an association representative of the Indian community of Fiji. It is a quasi secret society. To become a member you must be an intimate friend and approved by one or more of the few gentlemen who run the society.

Mr. Manilal, Mr. George Suchit and Mr. Ram Singh are the leaders, we believe, and the remainder of the society is comprised roughly of some dozen of their personal friends.

The Association is not open to the Indian community here in general, and unless one shares the views held by the above-named gentlemen, one is not eligible.

The law in respect of a breach of which Mr. Manilal was fined is a law to prevent Fijians exploiting Indians, and Indians in their turn from exploiting each other.

We do not infer that Mr. Manilal had any idea of committing a crime, but if he had been suddenly called to India and had sold his right and title in his building, the purchaser would have found that his right and title was on a very precarious footing, and we understand that the Ordinance was passed by the Government solely to prevent dealings of this kind, and it ill behoves us to grumble at legislation passed in our interest.

We hope that this letter will, to some extent, remove from the public any idea that the so-called Indian Imperial Association is in any way representative of the Indian community, consisting, as it does, of a few malcontents and quidancs.

We are, etc.,
NON-MEMBERS.

(2)

Disturbances and Wholesale Arrests

Telegram from the Governor of Fiji to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 6th March 1920.

Your telegram dated 3rd March. Following is statement of offences, arrests, convictions and dismissals during riots:—Cutting telegraph wires, two men arrested, one committed for trial, one remanded. Bridge wrecking, 27 men arrested and remanded. Wounding with intent, eight men and three women arrested and committed for trial Unlawful assembly, summary jurisdiction, nine men arrested and convicted. Intimidation, summary jurisdiction, one man (?) arrested and convicted. Riot, common law, 14 men and three women arrested and committed for trial. Riotous behaviour, summary jurisdiction, 168 men 18 women arrested, 128 men 14 women convicted, 40 men and 4 women cases dismissed, all refused bail.

(3)

Telegram from the Governor of Fiji to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 18th March, 1920.

Following is summary of petition addressed to Government by numerous Indians of Suva and district:—

"Loyal Indians respectfully ask Government to take steps to punish agitators responsible for recent troubles among Indians. We feel that many who have been committed to gaol have been incited to do acts for which they have been punished by leaders who are still at large, and we pledge ourselves to render to Government every assistance in our power to bring agitators to justice."

(4)

Telegram from the Governor of Fiji to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 29th March, 1920.

In connection with recent Indian disturbances I have to inform you that by Order made under Peace and Good Order Ordinance, 1875 following persons: (1) D. M. Manilal, (2) Mrs. Manilal, (3) Harapal Mahraj, (4) Fazil Khan, have been prohibited from residing for two years within (a) Island of Vitu Levu, (b) Island of Ovalau, (c) District of Vanua Levu, known as Macuata Province. Order served 27th March and takes effect from 1st April, but reasonable latitude will be allowed for making transport arrangements, etc.

(5)

The Origin of the Trouble.

Despatch from the Governor of Fiji to the Colonial Office, No. 66, dated the 12th March 1920.

I have the honour to make the following report on the recent strike of Indian labourers in Fiji and the consequent disturbance at Suva and other countries.

2. The first indication of trouble was a strike of the Indian employees of the Public Works Department on 15th January; on 19th January the employees of the Municipal Council followed suit and the strike became fairly general in Suva. No definite demands were put forward, but there was talk of a general demand for 5s. per diem pay. On 21st January a strike began on a small scale in the Rewa district and minor cases of intimidation were reported both there and at Suva. At this stage it was thought advisable to enrol 24 European constables at Suva, in case they should be required. In the course of the next three days the strike became general in the Rewa district and was reported to be spreading to the up-river centres, Viria and Vunidawa

3. Up to this point there was no disorder and no reason to anticipate any. There was no evidence of hostility against the Government. Meetings were held among the Indians, but the speaking generally counselled respect for law and order and the observance of constitutional methods. The initial grievances felt were apparently against the merchants, whose high prices were regarded as being the cause of the increased cost of living

4. On the afternoon of 27th January news was received by telephone of a threatening demonstration at Nausori on the Rewa river, where the Colonial Sugar Refining Company have one of their principal mills. The trouble began with the arrest of certain Indians for intimidating others desiring to return to work. The arrested men were rescued from the police by a crowd, which rapidly increased to the number of 1,000 or more, and attempted to rush the police station at Nadurulouln in order to attack the witnesses. Late in the afternoon Captain R. Kane, M. C., the District Commissioner reported that there was every prospect of a riot and in response to his request for assistance I authorised the despatch of 12 native constables from Suva, followed later by 20 Europeans and a machine-gun section of the Defence Force. The arrival of these reinforcements had a tranquillising effect, and the night passed without further incident. On this occasion and in the subsequent emergencies at Rewa, the situation was resolutely and judiciously handled by Captain Kane.

5. On 28th January the elected members of the Legislative Council resident at Suva called upon me and asked what steps the Government were taking to deal with the situation. They represented that the public were seriously alarmed, that the attitude of the Indians was believed to be largely racial, and that there were reports of a large and probably hostile demonstration at Suva being planned for 2nd February. I informed them fully of the steps already taken and of those which it was proposed to take. On the same day I received a telegram from the Mayor of Levuka reporting that all the Indian labourers employed on the municipal and harbour works there had struck, but eventually these men went back to work and there was no trouble at Levuka. There was still no evidence of any intention on the part of the strikers to formulate their demands, though it was reported about this time that they were selecting delegates to represent their grievances to me.

6. On the evening of the 29th, a mob of about 200 Indians, armed with sticks, gathered in Toorak (the Indian location at Suva) with the object of attacking the manager of one of the hotels (Patesan by name), whom they accused of having flogged an Indian servant and of having used insulting language to Indians passing his hotel. The mob was dispersed by the constabulary, but not without a baton charge. Other mobs assembled at Tamavaua (a village on the outskirts of Suva) with the same object, but were met by the Inspector-General of Constabulary, who persuaded them to go home and told them that their proper course was to seek redress in the magistrate's court instead of taking the law into their own hands.

Indian Deputation.

7. Meanwhile a request had been made to me, through the Agent-General of Immigration, that I would receive a deputation of Indian workers and hear their grievances. I at once consented to receive the deputation, which waited upon me on 30th January. The deputation consisted of about 15 leading Indians and several women, and was headed by a Mrs. Manilal, the wife of D. M. Manilal, a local Innian lawyer who was already under suspicion, and is now regarded beyond all reasonable doubt as being the prime mover in the agitation. Manilal himself was not present. A long statement of grievances was read to me representing the increased price of foodstuffs and other necessaries and the inadequacy of the prevailing rates of wages, and concluding with the request that the Government should pay its labourers 5s. a day, and appoint a Commission to consider the question of controlling prices after work had been resumed. I had already decided, in consultation with my advisers, that no increase should be promised until work was resumed; but, after asking the deputation a number of questions and discussing the subject-matter of their petition, I informed them that I was prepared to appoint a Commission, and that I had already obtained the consent of the Chief Justice to act as Chairman. I added that, if after considering the findings of the Commission the Government decided to give an increase of wages to its employees, the increase would have effect from the date on which they resumed work—an offer which I hoped might induce the strikers to resume work quietly.

8. I proceeded immediately with the appointment of the Commission, and on the following day I published the names of the members, and the terms of reference, which were to enquire and report as to—

(a) the present cost of living as compared with the cost in former years;

(b) the present rates of salaries and wages as compared with the rates prevailing in former years;

(c) whether at the present cost of necessaries the salaries or wages earned by different classes of the community afford a reasonable means of livelihood;

(d) if not, what measures the Government should take with a view to adjusting any disproportion between the cost of necessaries and the prevailing rates of salaries or wages.

In response to a request made to me by the deputation, provision was inserted enabling the Commission to include as an additional member a representative of the Indian wage-earning class in any particular district, a concession of which the Indians promptly availed themselves by nominating as their representative Mr. S. S. Chowla, a clerk in the Law Department. News of the appointment of the Commission was quickly circulated among the Indians at Suva and Rewa, apparently with good effect, as they spent much time during the following days in discussing the means of appointing delegates and presenting evidence.

A Peaceful Demonstration by Indians.

9. Meanwhile reports were being received of further cases of intimidation and of preparations for the large demonstration which was expected on the following Monday, 2nd February. There was nothing to indicate what form this demonstration was likely to take, and no actual reason to anticipate that it would be otherwise than pacific, but the possibility of a concentration of five or six thousand Indian strikers at Suva was a little disturbing in view of the small forces at the Government's disposal, and there was, not unnaturally, a certain amount of anxiety on the part of the public. In the circumstances it was thought advisable to be prepared for any contingency. Accordingly a rough scheme of defence was improvised, by which all available forces were to stand to at day light on the Monday morning. On Sunday morning I met the leading citizens of Suva at the Defence Force Club and addressed them informally on the situation. I said that, although the Government had thought it wise to make all possible preparations in case of trouble on the following day, there was nothing in the reports received inconsistent with a perfectly peaceable intention on the part of the strikers; and that, even if a demonstration took place, it need not necessarily be accompanied by any disturbance. At the same time I observed that in times like these men with grievances, whether white or coloured, were prone to excitement, and that Europeans might hear things said by Indians which would try their patience severely but I deprecated interference with any crowds so long as there was no actual violence or threat of damage to life or property.

A PEACEFUL MEETING.

10. Sunday, the 1st of February, passed off quietly. A large meeting of Indians was held at Rewa, but the meeting was entirely peaceable and was largely occupied with discussion as to the representation of grievances before the Commission the appointment of which had apparently given satisfaction. On the following day, 2nd February, everything was in readiness for the expected demonstration at Suva, but nothing happened beyond a meeting of Indians in one of the suburbs. On the following day, however, I received a disquieting report of the attitude of the Indians at Rewa. Gatherings of Indians at outlying points in the Rewa district were reported, the intention undoubtedly being to concentrate on Nausori. The object of the concentration was clearly hostile, and there was much talk of looting stores and damaging property. Visits paid by Rewa Indians to Suva and the evidence which they saw of the Government's preparedness there no doubt had the effect of checking for the moment the plans of the strikers at Nausori. Nevertheless the time had clearly come for the Government to be in readiness for grave development. Accordingly, I decided to mobilise the Defence Force and to send to sections to Nausori, the remainder being concentrated in barracks at Suva. At the same time I gave orders that the crossing of the Rewa river by Indians in considerable numbers in either direction was to be stopped. Trouble of a more or less serious nature seemed inevitable and preparations were hurried forward. Interference by Indians with the telephone wires between Nausori and the up-river centres was reported. Late in the evening a heavy thunderstorm burst over Suva, and the lightning, which was the most vivid I have ever seen, made telephone conversation difficult and hampered the work of preparation. At 7 p.m., a great blaze was observed on the sea front. At first it was thought that the Government workshops were on fire, but afterwards it was found that a cutter, in the harbour, loaded with benzine, had been struck by lightning. The incident provided an exciting close to an eventful day.

Agitation Among Indian Women.

11. At this stage considerable activity among Indian women became noticeable, the most prominent among them being Mrs. Manilal, who addressed meetings of Indians, exhorting them not to go back to work and to prevent all their countrymen from doing so. Mrs. Manilal, accompanied by a crowd of women, attempted to force an Indian employee at one of the motor garages to leave his work, but the police appeared on the scene and the women went home. Bands of women of the lowest class were organised to intimate workers with obscene language and filthy practices.

A REQUEST DENIED.

12. On 5th February the Commission held its first sittings, and I issued a Proclamation calling upon the strikers to resume work and explaining the situation to the Indians. In the course of the week I had been verbally approached through the Agent-General of Immigration with the suggestion that, on the following Sunday, 8th Febrnary, I should go out to Nausori unofficially, accompanied only by the Agent-General of Immigration and the Inspector-General of Constabulary, and attend a meeting of the strikers at which no other European should be allowed to be present. The Agent-General very properly declined to submit any such request to me unless it were made in writing, which was not done. The request was illustrative of the dictatorial attitude now being assumed by the strike leaders. The proposal that the Governor should make a journey of 14 miles, in order to parley in a clandestine fashion with strikers, was one which, I need hardly say, I should not have been prepared to entertain for a moment, and I regret that the leaders did not put forward their request in writing and so afford me an opportunity of telling them what I thought of the suggestion. Later on, I was shown the draft of an address which had been prepared to be presented to me at the proposed meeting. It had very little to do with the stated grievances, namely, the cost of living and the rate of wages, and consisted of a long resume of political complaints and aspirations. It was in fact a clear proof that, the economic grievances, on which the leaders had induced the labourers to strike, had been relegated to the background, and that the movement had been converted into a political agitation. I may mention here that, at one of the previous meetings at Suva above referred to, a resolution was solemnly passed ordaining that, while all other Indian domestic servants were to be called out under threats of beating, those in the employ of the Governor, the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary might be specially exempted.

13. On 7th February there was an attempt at arson on the premises of the Public Works Department at Suva, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent a serious conflagration.

14. I have not so far referred to Navua, an important sugar centre on the south coast where the Vancouver-Fiji Sugar Company have a large mill. The Indian labourers here also, to the number of two or three thousand, went on strike; but there was no disorder, and the situation was well handled by the District Commissioner, Mr. A. H. Roberts with the aid of the local police and 50 Fijian special constables. There were, nevertheless, moments of anxiety for the safety of residents and property at Navua, and for several days an armed party was held in readiness to proceed there by launch from Suva at half an hour's notice.

15. Hitherto no serious developments had been reported from the up-river centres beyond Rewa, but on the afternoon of Sunday the 8th of February disturbing news was received from the District Commissioner at Vunidawa, who reported that all the Indian labourers had struck, that intimidation was rife, and that on the previous day bloodshed had been narrowly averted, one of the European planters living with his wife and two children on an isolated estate having been attacked by Indians. All the planters had been brought into the Government station, but they had no means of defence. After consultation with the District Commissioner by telephone, I authorised him to enrol local Fijians as special constables, and told him to defend the station as best he could pending the arrival of reinforcements. These, to the number of 12 half-caste and Fijian members of the Defence Force under a European officer, were despatched at once, proceeding part of the way by motor-car and the rest by river.

Collision with Police.

16. The first serious collision occurred at Suva on the afternoon of the 11th February. Shortly after 2 p.m., a report reached the Inspector-General of Constabulary to the effect that some 60 or 70 Indians, armed with sticks, were coming into Suva from one of the suburbs. The Inspector-General immediately proceeded in his car to the outskirts of the town, accompanied by an Inspector and a small body of constables. The police were drawn across the road and held up the mob. When asked what they intended to do, the Indians said that Mrs. Manilal had been arrested, and that they intended to go to the prison (apparently with the object of attempting to release her). The Inspector-General told them that they could not be allowed to pass. This was resented, and the women persisted in passing. The Inspector-General, having insufficient men to deal with the rest of the crowd, and being unwilling to precipitate trouble, decided that it would be unwise to interfere with the women; but he took away the loaded and other sticks from the men that had them, and informed the crowd that the report of Mrs. Manilal's arrest was untrue. As they were disinclined to believe, Colonel Golding offered to take their leader into Suva in his car, in order that he might see for himself that Mrs. Manilal was in her house, provided that the crowd remained where they were. This was done, and on Colonel Golding's return the crowd were satisfied, and slowly dispersed. On his way back to Suva, the Inspector-General met another crowd of Indians, armed with sticks, coming from a different direction. He stopped them, and asked them where they were going, and what they intended to do. They replied that white men were being beaten, and that they were going to see what the trouble was. Colonel Golding told them that this was not true, and turned them back. Shortly after his return to the police station the Inspector-General received information that there was likely to be trouble at Toorak, where Indians were reported to be gathering with the intention of a hostile attack upon loyal Indians returning from work. He thereupon ordered Inspector Swinbourne to take some special constables to Toorak, and patrol the neighbourhood. Inspector Swinbourne subsequently reported as follows:—

"Approaching Toorak, a riot was found to be in progress, and it appears that Special Constable Reay, whilst endeavouring to arrest an Indian woman named Rahiman, was set upon and beaten by Indian men and women, as were the Fijian constables and an elderly European gentleman named Pilkington, who had gone to his assistance. Reay and the police were forced to retire and were pursued down Toorak road by a howling mob of some 300 Indians, who hurled sticks and stones after them and generally terrorising the whole neighbourhood. With the individual arrival of "Specials" and Sub-Inspector Luchhinelli, the Indians were driven off the Rewa road into a gully near the compound, where the Indian women were originally seen in the morning by the constabulary officers. There Special Constables Caldwell, Savage and James Brown (police van driver) were severely beaten and wounded and the police driven back to Toorak road. The Magistrate was asked to attend by Inspector Swinbourne. The Chief Police Magistrate and a party of soldiers under Major Knox soon afterwards arrived on the scene."

The Inspector-General himself arrived upon the scene about the same time as the Military. The Indians who had been participating in the riot ran into some houses in the neighbourhood. Colonel Golding ordered these houses to be surrounded and caused all found inside to be disarmed and collected in one spot. A party of 175 men and 14 women were marched down to the police station under escort. Meanwhile, Colonel Golding despatched some specials, under command of Inspector Swinbourne, to deal with a crowd of Indians armed with sticks who had been reported as coming into Suva from another quarter. This crowd was intercepted and forced to retire to the outskirts of the town.

17. Late in the evening I visited the police station and congratulated the police and special constables on the way in which they had handled a very difficult and dangerous situation. I also visited the hospital, where I saw Mr. W. Savage and Mr. Caldwell, Special Constables. They were both very badly injured and almost unconscious, Mr. Savage's head and face being a mass of bruises, while Mr. Caldwell had an arm and several ribs broken. I also saw Mr. Pilkington, a gentleman over 70 years of age, who had very pluckily gone to the assistance of the police and had had an arm broken.

Naval Assistance from Australia.

18. At an early stage of the trouble it had become apparent to me that naval or military assistance, or both, from outside the Colony would be required. Even if a sufficient force could have been organised locally, it was clear that the Indians would never believe in its sufficiency; and the inevitable result of a collision between several thousands of Indians and a force which they believed they could overpower, although in the end the armed force would probably have prevailed, would have been a resort to rifle and machine-gun fire involving serious bloodshed and damage to property. In the circumstances I decided to ask the Government of Australia to send a warship, and at the same time, in case a vessel should not be available from Australia or should not arrive in time, to ask the New Zealand Government for assistance also. Both requests were generously and promptly complied with, and I desire to record the deep appreciation of the Government and people of this Colony of the action of the Commonwealth and the Dominion Authorities. The assistance from New Zealand, which arrived first, consisted of a detachment of 60 officers and men of the New Zealand Defence Forces with Lewis gun sections. These arrived on the morning of 12th February on board the New Zealand Government vessel Tutanekai. Being uncertain at what point this force might be first required, I had requested the "Tutanekai" to proceed to Levuka and there to await developments. On the night, however, of 12th February, in view of the serious affray in Suva and the possibility of further trouble here, I quested the "Tutanekai" to proceed to Lecume direct to Suva. The arrival of the force was most opportune. A portion of the force was immediately called upon to support the police and preventing the incursion of crowds into Suva and generally in restoring order in the town and neighbourhood, while late in the same day a section was despatched by launch up the Rewa river in order to reinforce the Fijian police and Defence Force already stationed at Nausori, who had to deal during the day with serious disturbances amounting to riot.

Riot at Nausori.

19. The following is a detailed account by Inspector A. Pictor, of the Fiji Constabulary, on the riot at Nausor ion 12th February:—

"On account of trouble occurring at Suva on the 11th instant in the afternoon, the special constables who had already been sworn in were mobilised, rifles issued and Nausori picketed with posts of regular and special constabulary that night. No disturbance occurred, however, and nothing out of the ordinary until 11-20 p.m. it was found that the telephone wires to Suva had been cut. A special constable motor cyclist and linesman were sent out to locate the break, while despatch runners (Fijian) were sent to oSuva at the same time. The cut was located and reported to Suva. On Thursday, the 12th instant, crowds were reported as coming in at the early hour from Raralevu, Vuci, Waimbokasi, etc., with sticks, knives, etc., and concentrating at Vunimoni. These people did not seem to know why they had been summoned, and a large number of dispersed when called upon to do so. I ordered all sticks to be thrown away, and this was carried out At 10-30 p.m., however, a crowd of about 300 men were reported as coming from Suva direction towards Davuilevu. The bridges from Nasinu to Nausori had previously been reported as broken, and this crowd were the perpetrators. I at once repaired to Davuilevu by launch with a detachment of Fijian constables, followed later by a launch load of specials (with rifles). A guard of six specials was already posted at Davnilevu Hotel, and on arrival I found the crowd had passed the hotel and had proceeded to the pontoon landing. I followed them up and asked their intentions. They stated that they were going to Nausori and that nothing would stop them. The pontoon having previously been withdrawn to the Nausori side, they were unable to proceed further, and the Fijian constables were in their rear. I called upon them to throw down their sticks and other arms therefore, which about 50 per cent. did; the remainder, however, escaped up the road towards Suva again. They were followed up and when opposite the hotel the "specials" previously referred to reinforced the Fijians. The crowds somehow obtained other sticks and iron palings, however, and their numbers were momentarily being swelled with reinforcements brought over in *Evinrude* boats from the Nansori side. As the temper of the crowd was ugly I formed a square and telephoned Nausori to have a patrol sent on to the river to cut communication between the Nausori and Davuilevu side to prevent further reinforcements, and requested Captain Kane, the District Commissioner, to come over as I anticipated the necessity of reading the Riot Act. At the same time I sent for certain Indian leaders I could more or less trust and tried to disperse the crowd by peaceable means This latter move was successful, and the Nausori men who had crossed in small boats expressed their desire to return to their own side peaceably. This was consented to, and the pontoon sent for; nobody, however, was to be allowed to land at Nausori with a stick. I telephoned to Captain Paddy, Officer Commanding Defence Force, who had a guard on the Nausori side of the pontoon-way, to request him to have this order enforced, and to this he agreed. Left by the Nausori men, the Nasinu crowd rapidly dispersed, the majority throwing away their sticks. The Constabulary then returned to the Nausori side at 2 p.m. The Constabulary had scarcely landed at the Company wharf, Nausori, when whistles were heard from the pontoon bridge. Collecting the Fijian constables who had fallen in at the first alarm, I proceeded to the spot, accompanied by Sub-Inspector Tucker.

(Continued on Page 12.)

COTTON CONTROL.

NEED OF ITS ABOLITION

BOMBAY COTTON BROKERS' MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

Another extraordinary general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association was held on Monday to protest against the actions of the Cotton Contracts Board. Mr. Anandilal Poddar was voted to the chair.

Mr. Begraj Gupta, the Secretary of the Cotton Brokers' Association, in explaining the object of the meeting, said in Hindi:—

MR. GUPTA'S SPEECH.

"You all are aware of a petition lately forwarded to the Government of Bombay, enumerating therein all our grievances. Now the reply thereto from the said Government received by this Association is that our petition is not a case for Government interference. In this matter, had the Government laid the fault at our doors after their interference, we would have received a greater measure of satisfaction, though we understand that we are in the right. I must tell you that our case is not a conflict between capital and labour, inviting Government interference. Our appeal to the Government was for obtaining justice to which we are all entitled. We approached the Government with a view to obtaining the redress of our grievances caused to us by certain acts of a body, brought into existence by Government and vested with wide unlimited powers and discretions. It is now that we are prepared to send our appeal to the Imperial Government. Let us see what justice is meted out to us. If we fail to receive justice due and proper, we shall be compelled to approach still higher authorities. If we fail to obtain a proper measure of justice at this stage of our efforts, we should, I think, observe reticence or resort to other steps conducive to our object in point.

Putting in precise terms, our grievances are of two kinds. Firstly, those which either the Government or the Board can redress. Secondly, those which Government alone can redress. The latter type of grievances have no connection with the Board.

The first type of grievances are as under:—The Board now-a-days while making rules and enforcing the same seems to first look to the convenience of its staff and then that of its members; whereas the policy ought to be such as preferring the convenience of the members to that of the staff.

Regarding any order or resolution, having no bearing with the Government, the Board ought to respect the opinion of the trade in general, and it ought not to be the case that the decision of a trio out of a quorum of 6, should be made binding upon the entire trade, without their assent.

In respect of the threat conveyed to the members of the Managing Committee of the Association that it would suspend them from the membership of the Clearing House, the Board should apologise for their mistake and withdraw the same. If what the Board did be legal, it should suspend the members of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association, Ltd., concerned in enacting the rule regarding the admission to the membership of the Association; and, at the same time, it should suspend those members of the Board who were among such concerned. The proposal by the Board that all business in Hedge Contracts shall be done within the bounds of a specified place, should be withdrawn on account of its impracticability. The Board should call a general meeting of the members of the trade with a view to making necessary alterations in the old rules. It may, by a general consent, approve the alterations and for the suggestions disapproved by it, it may give sufficient reasons.

I must say that our complaints are consistent with those of the trade. The war having terminated, Government control should go. Nowhere in the world, in any trade has any instance of Government control been chronicled. Notwithstanding this, it is almost puzzling to find a sort of monarchical system introduced into this trade. I think no other better suitable name can be given to the present controlling body than monarchy.

Now we want to show to the Government that after the inauguration of control, speculation has advanced almost 8 times of its pre-war capacity, and it is painful to note since then that prices of ready cotton have gone 50 to 100 rupees lower than the level of actual prices. For this reason, it is our prayer to the Government that control shall be abolished and no sort of interference be maintained in the cotton trade. We firmly believe that it is in no way our intention to injure the interests of the public. If we are shown that we do, we shall cease doing so very willingly. And further we believe, that the system of the Clearing House can be worked easily, and speculation restrained without Government control.

MEMORIAL TO VICEROY.

The meeting then unanimously resolved to forward the following memorial to H. E. the Viceroy:—

Your memorialists are a body consisting of all cotton brokers in Bombay, belonging to all communities, and who at present carry on cotton brokerage business.

Your memorialists beg to state that the number of members at present on the rolls of the Association is 752, out of which about 300 are members of the Cotton Clearing House. The latter number amounts to about 50 per cent. of the aggregate membership of the Cotton Clearing House.

Your memorialists wish to point out that the Association is one of long-standing and came into existence long prior to the inauguration of the Cotton Contracts Committee and the present Cotton Contracts Board constituted under the Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act, 1919. The Association, though not hitherto satisfied with the constitution of the Cotton Contracts Committee or the Act and the present Cotton Contracts Board, yet never failed to work on lines of mutual co-operation and show their willingness to render every assistance to make the control popular, and help towards its success if possible. Notwithstanding this, the present Cotton Contracts Board has determinedly adhered to a policy which it fully well-knows is unacceptable and will ultimately injure the vital interests of the trade in general, and of the Association in particular. Your memorialists beg to point out that in August 1919, a protest was lodged by the Association particularly against a proposal to interfere with the Broach Hedge Contract, and numerous other grievances. As a result, the Chairman of the said Cotton Contracts Board held out hopes to the representatives of the Association that their grievances would be redressed, but your memorialists mention, with great regret, that except for one or two very minor grievances, nothing was ejected by way of actual redress.

Your memorialists beg to submit that the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control (War Provisions) Act 1919, under which the said Board was constituted, did not provide or intend that all cotton business should be done in a specified place, and did not empower the said Board to restrict the transaction of business to any particular place or intend the Board to give effect to any trade centralisation scheme. In spite of this, however, in April 1919, the said Board issued a Draft Scheme, signed by the Chairman, for the formation of a Central Cotton Exchange, and proposed therein that all cotton business should be confined to the said Cotton Exchange. A copy of the Scheme is hereto annexed and marked A. Further, the said scheme being found impracticable, the Association protested against it. Subsequently, a fully representative meeting of the trade was convened by the Cotton Contracts Board to obtain opinions of the trade on the said scheme, but on account of strong opposition offered by a majority of the sections concerned in the trade, it was eventually disapproved.

Your memorialists beg respectfully to show that the said Board published a new edition of its rules and bye-laws last October, of which many rules and bye-laws are extremely vague and objectionable to the trade, and the said Board put them into operation at a very short notice, making them binding on the members of the Clearing House. The Managing Committee of the Association made several suggestions as to necessary and reasonable modifications required therein, to remove the value and unnecessary portion, but the reply was most unsatisfactory.

The said Board since December 1919, adopted a hostile and vindictive policy and attitude towards the Association, and your memorialists can attribute no other cause for this hostile and vindictive attitude except that it is intended to punish the Association, for it legitimately protested against Acts, Schemes and Proposals which they bonafide believed to be undesirable to the interests of the trade and the Association.

RELIEFS PRAYED FOR.

Your memorialists, therefore, pray that Your Excellency will afford them the following reliefs:—

(A). That the Bombay Cotton Contracts Control Act (War Provisions) 1919 may be repealed, as the said Act was intended only as a war measure, and serves no useful purpose now. (B). That in alternative, the Act should be so amended as to have at least 3/4 of the total members of the Board elected by the trade, and the number of the Board should be not less than 20 and thereafter, the rules and regulations so framed and remodelled as to render any further improper acts and injustices impossible. (C). If necessary, Your Memorialists pray Your Excellency's Government will grant, without delay, an independent commission of inquiry to investigate and inquire into the working of the Bombay Act No. I of 1919, amongst others the grievances set forth hereinbefore, against the Board, and, for that purpose, this Association and its members be allowed to be represented produce and lead evidence and cross-examine witnesses. (D) In the meantime, the Board may be stopped from framing any new rules, prejudicial to the interests of the Association. (E) Such other reliefs and improvements as Your Excellency's Government may deem necessary and expedient, and for which act of kindness, Your memorialists shall for ever pray.

On the motion of Mr. Kashinath Purewalla, and seconded by Mr. Nagarmal Podder, the following addition was made to the memorial:—

A JOINT CONFERENCE

"That a joint conference of all the sections of the trade, each section represented by three representatives, be held and therein the contents of the present memorial together with the various complaints and grievances, which the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association and the entire trade suffer at present, be submitted for consideration.

Further, the following points be determined at the meeting or meetings held hereafter of the representatives present at the said Conference; and the results of such meetings be submitted to an urgent general meeting of the Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association. (1) What complaints or grievances are reasonable in the opinion of the conference. (2) Until the said complaints and grievances are redressed, whether it is advisable to open business in New Season's Contracts (1920-21). (3) Besides the above what other procedure be adopted to obtain redress of the said complaints and grievances.

The members of the Managing Committee of this Association may be allowed to be present at the said Conference, besides the representatives sent by the Association to the said Conference, and other persons be also invited if the conference may so desire.

All questions may be decided by a majority of votes of the representatives present at the said Conference.

A vote of thanks to the Chair terminated the proceedings

FIJI RIOTS.

(Continued from previous page

On arrival at the bridge the Defence Force guard was found to be in difficulties, as an angry crowd, armed with sticks, were on the bridge, and actually at grips with several members. It appears the trouble arose through the pontoon guard taking away sticks from the second pontoon load of people from the Davuilevu side as requested. It was obviously a case for swift measures, and so the Fijians were formed up in front of the Defence Force guard, across the bridge which was then held by a line of Fijian constables, with fixed bayonets. At sight of these the crowl fell back to the far end of the bridge, while the Fijians were subjected to a lively fusilade of stones. I am glad to be able to state that no trained troops could have stood this more steadily than the Fijians, whose behaviour throughout has been exemplary. The special constabulary now came up behind the Fijians, but seeing bodies of the crowd moving back at a run towards Vuci, I sent the specials back to take up a position blocking the Vuci road, which enters Nauso opposite Marks' store at right angles to the river, while others were to hold th Naduruloulou road, to prevent people from the Nausori coolie lines taking us in reverse. Both these forces came face to face with armed crowds, but the sight of the rifles and the coolness of the N. C .O.'s was sufficient to meet the situation. Captain Kane now arrived at the bridge, and having spoken to the crowd without effect, read the Riot Act. The crowd, under the influence of certain of their leaders who were not inclined to violence, retired slightly and gradually dispersed with out any firing taking place. There were no further incidents this day. On this date all European women and children were concentrated at Nausori, arrangements having previously been made."

Crowds Fired on.

20. The affair at Nausori on 12th February was the most serious of any that have occurred. Although, however, the most serious, it was not the last, for on the following day the police came into collision with a mob of several hundreds of Indians who had been wrecking bridges and telephone wires on the road between Suva and Rewa. I cannot describe this incident better than in the words of the Inspector-General of Constabulary, whose report reads as follows:—

"On Friday, the 13th instant at about 3 o'clock I received information that Major Knox with some mounted men and his Lewis gun section were holding up at the Samabula Bridge a crowd of between 200 and 300 Indians who were demanding to be allowed to come into Suva. Permission to do so had been refused, and Mr. Pennefather, Chief Police Magistrate, had proceeded to the scene and called upon the Indians to disperse. The Indians refused and remained in the vicinity of the bridge. I proceeded to the scene with Inspector Twinbourne, Sub-Inspector Lucchinelli and party of 25 European special constables and Fijian Constabulary. I conferred with Mr. Pennefather, who told me of the situation whereupon I told Major Knox, officer in charge of the Defence Force party, that I was going to advance on the mob and asked him to follow up my party with his mounted men in case I should require their assistance. I then crossed the bridge with the constabulary and hustled the mob of Indians, taking care not to inflict damage on those who did not resist. The main body of Indians ran up the road a distance of about 400 or 500 yards, and in the vicinity of an Indian dwelling house a number picked up poles and bludgeons and offered us serious resistance by flinging rocks, stones and sticks at us and striking at us with their weapons. One tall Indian I noticed in particular came for me with a pole, but was prevented reaching me by one of the Corporals of Constabulary, who was himself stunned by a staggering blow. At this moment I heard revolver and pistol shots being fired behind me, but I am unable to say who fired them. I saw Sub-Inspector Lucchinelli discharge his revolver twice at the Indian who attacked me, but the shots did not take effect, as I saw the Indian making off when I had ordered constables to take him in flank. Had not fire been opened on the crowd of Indians, who vastly outnumbered us, I do not hesitate to say that there would have been serious loss of life on our side. I remained on the spot half-an-hour after the action and collected the wounded Indians and constables and had them conveyed to Suva in the police van for treatment at the hospital. Three Indians were suffering from gunshot wounds. (one of whom has since died) and several others from contusions on the head and body."

A magisterial enquiry was subsequently held on the death of the Indian who was killed, and the Magistrate's finding was that the case was one of justifiable homicide. This was the only life lost, but the few shots that were fired and the death of the Indian may have been the means of saving greater loss of life. There is no doubt that the Indians had been led to believe by agitators that firearms would under no circumstances be resorted to by the Government forces—a belief which greatly increased the difficulties of the police in effecting peaceable dispersals. I cannot speak too highly of the restraint and forbearance shown both by the European and by the Fijian members of the constabulary and the Defence Force in the three affrays at Toorak, Nausori, and the Samabula Bridge.

"Pacification" of the District.

21. The pacification of the district between Suva and Rewa presented no little difficulty. On each side of the road between the two centres there are scattered settlements of Indians of a miscellaneous class, of whom only a few were genuine strikers, and who, for the most part, were merely out for trouble and ready to join forces with any crowd that might collect either at Suva or at Rewa. After the Samabula affair it was necessary to patrol the Rewa road. At the same time it was desirable to give these people every chance of coming to an understanding with the Government. Accordingly, with my consent, Mr T. E. Fell, C.M.G., the Colonial Secretary, went out by motor-car on 15th February in order to get into touch with he Indians in this neighbourhood and to hear what they had to say. The attitude of the Indians after the events of the 13th was very uncertain, and, although Mr. Fell was accompanied by two motor cyclists and arrangements had been made for relief in case of any mishap, the journey was by no means unattended by risk. After at first displaying considerable mistrust, about 50 Indians collected and were addressed by Mr. Fell, who explained the position to them from the point of view of the Government, assuring them that if they were law-abiding and peaceful the Government was ready to help them, but warning them that if they persisted in opposing the Government and damaging property it would be their own fault if they found themselves in trouble. Having eventually received assurances from the Indians that they would do no more damage to property or interfere with men guarding the roads and that they would obey the law and not assemble in crowds without permission, Mr. Fel gave permits to a few Indian storekeepers to come into Suva to make necessary purchases, and told them that, if their conduct warranted it, a larger number would be allowed to come into the town later. The meeting was not regarded by Mr. Fell as entirely satisfactory, but it clearly pointed to the advisability of appointing a civilian official to act as intermediary between the Government and the Indians and to take note of any complaints against patrols operating in this area. I therefore appointed Mr. C. E. de F. Pennefather (Magistrate, Suva) as Political Officer for this purpose. During the ensuing 10 days Mr. Pennefather paid frequent visits to the district and received numerous minor complaints, which were all investigated and, as far as possible, adjusted. I believe that this appointment had a good effect.

22. The difficulty of restoring order in Suva was increased by the presence of bands of young Indian hooligans, who together with the women, were chiefly responsible for the intimidation of loyal Indians and for preventing them returning to work. At a meeting of "Loyal Indians, British subjects" a resolution was passed thanking me for having appointed the Commission expressing a desire to return to work forthwith, and asking for protection against interference. The only effective way of ensuring protection for the loyal element and of preventing further riotous behaviour by these hooligans (or "larrikins," as Mr. Badri Maharaj described them in conversation with me) was to prescribe an area within which movements and gatherings of Indians should be restricted and to which only those should be admitted who were engaged in *bona fide* business or employment. On 12th February the Legislative Council passed an Ordinance enabling the Governor in Council to take certain measures for the public safety in the event of civil commotion, and under this Ordinance a simple but effective system of permits was instituted, and an area, including the greater part of the town of Suva, was prescribed with the above objects. The system has worked satisfactorily, and, while it has had a good disciplinary effect on the disorderly element, has involved the least possible irksomeness to the law-abiding Indian population. The policy will be to relax it gradually, and already certain of the restrictions at first imposed have been removed.

23. His Majesty's Australian Sloop Marguerite arrived at Suva on 14th February and after remaining for a day, paid a visit to the north-western coast of Vitilevu. I have reason to believe that the appearance of this vessel had an excellent effect, and I greatly regret that it has only been possible for her to remain in these waters for one month. The Government forces were further augmented by the arrival, on 16th February of 200 natives from Lau, whom Mr. G. M. Hennings, a leading resident in the Lau Group, had volunteered to recruit and who formed a most useful auxiliary to the police in patrolling roads and protecting bridges. I may here say that the attitude, both of the local Fijians and of those who were recruited in Lau, Rewa, Navua and elsewhere to assist the police, has been most gratifying. They have shown a keen desire to help the Government, and there have been very few complaints of vexatious behaviour towards the Indians with whom they have been brought in contact.

24. On 15th February the Hon'ble Badri Mahraj, M.L.C., arrived at Suva and proceeded to Nausori, where he addressed a meeting of Indians, warned them against the danger into which they were being led by agitators, and strongly advised them to return to work. This advice, following upon the prompt measures taken by the Government to deal with the rioters, apparently had a good effect. On the following day, 16th February, the strike ended as suddenly as it had begun, and the Indians at Rewa, Suva and Navua were all reported to be returning to work.

Concession by Planters to Indian Labourers

25. I am glad to say that, although efforts were undoubtedly made by the agitators to extend the strike to the principal sugar centres in the north-western districts, there has been no trouble among the large Indian population on that side of the main island. It was persistently rumoured that large bodies of Indians from the north coast were arranging to march across country to join in a concentration at Suva, but nothing of the sort happened. The Indians residing in Suva Nausori, Navua and on the south coast generally are of a different and, generally speaking, of an inferior class to those belonging to the north-western districts. There has always been a tendency for malcontents and bad characters to gravitate towards the south coast centres. Neither is there any identity of interests between Indians on the Suva side and those elsewhere. The latter include a considerable element of substantial cane-growers who are themselves employers of labour, and who have a stake in the country. If the strike had extended to the north-western districts, it would probably have been from different causes *je.g.*, dissatisfaction with the terms offered by the Colonial Sugar Refining Company as regards the price of cane and the rate of wages). While the Government has been by no means free from anxiety concerning possible developments in the north-western districts, this anxiety was in a large measure relieved by an announcement which the Colonial Sugar Refining Company made to the Indian cane-growers at Loutoka and other centres on 4th February. This was briefly to the effect that an additional bonus of 2s. 6d. per ton would be paid to growers for their cane, together with a special grant of 20s. per acre on all land under proper cultivation. Although this concession applies to the present year only and still leaves growers in uncertainty as regards the treatment for future years, and although I have not yet heard that the offer has been definitely accepted, there is reason to hope that any immediate likelihood of a general cessation of work has been averted. At the same time it is to be regretted that the concession was not made earlier. If it had been, it is possible that the strike at Nausori, which has been the chief cause of anxiety and expense to the Government, might have been avoided.

26. In conclusion, I should like to place on record the valuable services rendered by Mr. T. E. Fell, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, Mr. P. R. Backhouse, Agent-General of Immigration, Col. G. J. L. Golding, Inspector-General of Constabulary, and Lieut.-Col. P. S. Hall, D.S.O., Commandant of the Defence Force. I also desire to bring to Your Lordship's notice the assistance given to the police authorities by the Hon. H. M. Scott, K.C., and the Hon. R. Crompton, C.B.E., in the very arduous task of collecting evidence and preparing charges in connection with the prosecution of the rioters. There are many others, both Civil Servants and members of the public, who have rendered valuable assistance, and I propose to submit their names to Your Lordship in a later despatch.

Papers regarding the deportation of Mr. Manilal from Fiji will be published on their receipt from the India Office.

Order.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations and that it be published in the Supplement to the "Gazette of India."

DR. SATAYAPAL'S DECISION.

NON-PARTICIPATION IN REFORMED COUNCILS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, July 19.

Dr. Satyapal has definitely decided to abstain from entering the Reformed Council and has announced his willingness to resign his seat on the Municipal Committee even at a moment's notice, when ordered by the Central Khilafat Committee as a protest against the methods of the present Government.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO MURDER.

PRISONER ACQUITTED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

After a protracted enquiry Kaliram Poddar, brother of Babu Kes'oram Poddar Marwari, merchant and millionaire of Calcutta, was placed to-day before M. Shaw, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Calcutta. The accused was arrested on a charge of alleged conspiracy to commit murder shortly after two police constables had been shot in Calcutta. Mr. Shaw discharged the accused as there was no material to connect him with the alleged offence.

(Continued from column 6.)

years' and four years' course, in details they will at once find that there is nothing so very particular in the new course. With proper division of subjects the present three years' course can be made equal to the four years' course. As for the practical work this can also be managed by going back to the system of old terms so that the practical work can be divided into summer vacation (April and Mail) and winter vacation (December).

(7) One of the arguments brought forward by Mr. Brown in favour of this four years' course is that after the introduction of this new course he will admit only those who have passed B.E. that is none who is more than 17 years old will be admitted. Now this should *never* be done. According to the present regulation of the University those with higher University qualifications stand prior right for admission though a certain number are left to the Principal's discretion. Now if such an attempt be made and allowed to succeed I am afraid it would be putting a ban against those who have a liking both for engineering as well as for higher study in arts and science. Under any circumstances, such a step should never be allowed, viz., that only those who have passed P.E. can be admitted to the Engineering College and further that there should be any age-limit.

Now I do hereby most earnestly and vehemently appeal to all the members of Faculty of Science and of the Senate—especially the Indian members to consider all the facts stated above and never to yield for the four years' course under any circumstances. Please do not put engineering students of our University at a disadvantage by one year as compared with those of other Indian and foreign Universities.

Finally on behalf of all concerned, I appeal to the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Education Member of the Bombay Government to stick to the Government resolutions rejecting this four years' course as well as to abolish the Probationers' class which up to now has only helped the students to waste their one very valuable year.

And now Mr. Editor, I have to request you to take this question and raise your formidable voice against this new proposal which would certainly handicap engineers of our University by one year.

Thanking you, Mr. Editor, most heartily for your kind support.—Yours, etc.

TROOPER.

Bombay, July 19.

P.S.—My card with name and address is enclosed herein.

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I beg the hospitality of your esteemed journal for the following lines and I hope, with your usual zeal and courtesy for the public cause, you will please spare some space for the same.

A movement is set a-foot by the Poona Engineering College authorities to change the present 3 years' course which is up-to-now running so smoothly to a 4 years' course. This movement was first set on foot about four years back by Dr. Allen, the late principal of the Engineering College. This course was adopted by the Bombay University in 1917, though at the same time it was rejected wholesale by the Bombay Government, and hence it could not be put into force. Now Mr. Brown, the present Principal, has again taken up this question, and is trying his best to introduce it again. For this purpose he seems to have approached the Government to induce them to sanction this course. But the present Government, has also rejected this course on the ground that under the present renaissance of Engineering work all round the world there is a much greater demand of engineers than ever and, therefore, it would not be wise to make the future engineer waste one year more when they can get fully qualified engineer after a study of three years. However, the Government has invited the opinions of the members of the University Senate who, it seems, have referred this question to the Faculty of Science. Circulars have been sent to all these members of the Faculty of Science inviting their opinions on this four years' course. This faculty is to meet on Friday the 23rd instant. There the four years' course will be discussed and perhaps the fate of the future engineer will be more or less decided for the better or for the worse according as this four years' course is rejected or accepted. Therefore, before it is too late I beg to bring some points to the mind of the members of the Faculty of Science and of the Senate before they give their opinion for the proposal.

(1) One of the reasons why the Government rejected this four years' course might be that the P.W.D. Commission that was appointed in 1916 or 1917 severely criticised the Poona Engineering College. The proposed four years' course was brought before the Commission by the College authorities. The members of this Commission, many of whom were very eminent engineers, carefully went through both the three years' and the four years' courses. They rejected the four years' course as absolutely unnecessary. This step they must have taken on some very solid grounds If eminent engineers of mature experience rejected this course I don't see why the University should not do so too. Will the Government be pleased to put before the public the report of this P.W.D. Commission??

(2) Let the members of the Senate know that in none of the other Universities—Indian British or foreigner is there four years' course in engineering. Everywhere it is three years. If there is an instance there is no reason why we should be guided by such a solitary instance. The subjects taught in our University are in no way less in number or in importance. Why then should students of our University be compelled to waste one year more and thus be handicapped in their life by one year? Why should they be at a disadvantage as compared with those of other Universities?

(3) If those responsible for the four years' course argue that it is not possible to turn out better engineers with this present three years' course, ask them if they have turned out any worse? Ask them if they have ever seriously investigated into the root cause of this "bad result" if they would call it? If the University were to make a thorough, impartial and searching inquiry I am quite sure the result of such an inquiry will be (a) defective system of teaching (b) defective organization of terms, and (c) inefficient, though in no way insufficient, staff.

(4) If the argument for the four years' course is to turn out more practical engineers then by far the best way is to leave the present three years' course as it is; but after passing the B.E. examination make every successful candidate undergo a practical training, *as an engineer*, in various departments of the P.W.D., Municipality, Railways, etc. and then confer the B.E. degree after this practical training; or so to say introduce a compulsory post-graduate course for one year. This is the best way to turn out more practical engineers. Otherwise you may increase the college course even to six years and you will *never* get even half the practical engineers that you will get by the method suggested above. But pray, do not mix up this system of practical training with the three years' apprenticeship as adopted by the Government and the Bombay Municipality. The latter should *never* be adopted and should *never* be accepted by any fresh engineer.

(5) The present Probationers' class was introduced in 1913 as a stepping stone to the proposed four years' course and with a view to turn out more practical engineers. How far this class has been successful and what benefits this class has conferred to students is best known to those who had the *misfortune* to get admission to this class prior to joining the college proper. Now if the mere number of admissions to this Probationers' class it put forward by the College Authorities to prove the success of this class and if thereby they mean to say that the four years' course will also find favour with the students, then please don't be guided by this mere number for it has always been more out of compulsion then of choice tha students have to accept admission to this class for fear they should not get any admission at all if they refused admission to this class.

(6) If the members of the Senate were to compare side by side both the three

(Continued in Column 5)

The Punjab Debate.

INDIAN PRESS VIEWS.

We reproduce below some of the Indian Press comment on the Dyer Debate in the House of Commons:—

"THE INDEPENDENT."

The debate in the House of Commons last Thursday on the Amritsar atrocities will cause considerable disappointment in this country. True it is that no body expected any substantial result from it. The Government had taken up a definite line in regard to this affair. Their considered judgment was recorded in Mr. Montagu's letter to the Government of India on the Hunter Committee's Report. They had also taken action in regard to General Dyer. They were not likely to do more. On the other side, there had developed a fairly strong opposition to even this little that was done to conciliate Indian sentiments. And considering all these things, no one seriously believed that Padliament would do anything more. But still people will be disappointed. They did not expect any justice, but they thought that the debate would create some sensation, both inside and out of the United Kingdom. The world would be treated to a few powerful harangues on freedom and British justice and humanity and civilisation and their duty to the dependent nationalities and back ward races, and all the rest of it. But they have not had even this. That is their grievance.

PRESENT PARLIAMENT.

But they ought to have known better. The British Parliament is no longer what it was at one time. The liveliness of Parliamentary debates was due to the strength and vigour of the opposition. But there has been practically no opposition worth the name for some time past. It had been weakening even before the war, and the war has practically killed it. A powerful opposition is imposible in the very nature of things in a Coalition Parliament. Then the character of the British Parliament has also otherwise changed very much since the members commenced to be paid. A seat in the House does not bring much, but still it brings 400 pounds stirling a year, which was a decent sum before the war and is not altogether a negligible quantity in these hard days. People in the enjoyment of this pension being only human, naturally do not like to lose it for nothing, and are not at all in a hurry to make things difficult for the present Government, such as might bring about a disolution and a fresh election. It impossible for a House with such a mortality to put up a fight against the Government.

As regards the friends of India in the House, we dare say, they did put up a good fight, but even they were not really free to say what they liked. It was reported some weeks back that Mr. Montagu or some one else in some position of influence or authority, had passed the word that in view of the intensity of the feelings in India members should consider what effect their utterances in the House was likely to be produced in that country. And lastly, there was also the civilised world opinion to consider. Nothing should be said in the House of Commons that might have the effect of lowering the British name and character in the eye of civilisation.

If the debate had come off on the date originally fixed the manipulation would not have had sufficient time to successfully pull the wire and we are not absolutely sure that this delay was not deliberate, made just to help this manipulation. The machinators have won. People had quite a surfeit of Dyer and O'Dwyer. But the sensation is over, as all such sensations do. The British will no more care to be troubled or excited over the Punjab atrocities.

The question is: What will India do? will she also forget these atrocities like the rest of the world, or will her people make up their mind to remedy the evil themselves? We have done every thing that could be done by us to let our British Masters mend the state of things that made these outrages possible. They do not propose to do it. Now the people of this country must make up their minds to end it themselves. This Amritsar debate seems to force the policy of non-co-operation, whatever may be the form of it, upon every Indian patriot. This is our last resource.

"THE LEADER."

Reuter has favoured the Indian press with a bald summary of the proceedings in connection with the debate on Punjab affairs, but the special messages received by some of our contemporaries as also a brief and belated Reuter's message published elsewhere show that the debate was probably the most excited ever held in connection with India since the impeachment of Warren Hastings. The discussions in connection with the Indian reforms were carried on in a partically empty house, and those interested in India felt that very few Englishmen really took interest in its affairs. That was no doubt discouraging. But when it came to the case of a British General who had committed an act which, in the words of Mr. Asquith was "one of the greatest outrages in British history," an unusual interest was shown by the members of the House. The Unionists present, with one or two exceptions, voted solidly in favour of Sir Edward Carson's motion. Most of these, says the Reuter's message, had seen war service, and this might account for the spirit of militarism they displayed. The same message says that "the Government was apparently saved from defeat by the votes of the Opposition." But the Government had a majority of 101 votes and if the 66 members of the Opposition had remained neutral, even then it would have got a majority of votes. The strength of feeling in favour of General Dyer in Unionist ranks cannot, however, be denied. The time gained by the postponement of the debate was evidently very well utilized by the supporters of the General and there seems to have been no one to explain the Indian point of view and to counteract the pro-Dyer propaganda. The attitude of the Unionists is bound to produce a painful impression in India and to deepen the conviction that Indians cannot expect justice from them. But the supporters of Dyerism did not represent the whole or even half of England, Mr. Ben Spoor pointed out that millions of Labourites were wholeheartedly anxious to secure justice to India. The representatives of the great Liberal party with perhaps two or three exceptions, also supported the Government. It is on the Liberal and Labour parties that India must principally rely for justice.

MR. MONTAGU'S SACRIFICE.

In fighting for India as perhaps very few Indians would have been able to fight, Mr. Montagu has made a heavy personal sacrifice. He has made many enemies in India and in England. But in spite of the weighty opposition he remained true to his principles of liberalism and to his trust. The "Times" Parliamentary correspondent says that 'no attack of such concentrated violence on an individual Minister has been made since the era of the Coalition Government began". That he valiantly faced such a storm of bitter feeling and in uncompromising terms denounced the doctrines of terrorism and racial arrogance and domination, is the more to his credit. He deserves the warmest thanks of all thoughtful Indians for his impassioned advocacy of the cause of justice, liberty and equality for Indians. At any other time all sections of Indian politicians would have joined in conveying to him their heartfelt thanks and sincere appreciation for the fight he put up for the honour and self-respect of India. But we would not be surprised to find some extremist journals and leaders writing and saying that Mr. Montagu was merely acting and indulging in theatricalities and fireworks. For our part we are deeply grateful to him, especially having regard to the difficlut situation in which he had to act. It should be recognized that the strong opposition he met would make it difficult for him to move further in the Punjab affair, in spite of his desire to make more amends. He has carried things to breaking point. The practical difficulties of the situation should be realized by all responsible Indian politicians. Some of the Anglo-Indian papers are fiercely howling at him. The "Englishman" writes:—

There is not an Englishman in India official or non-official, who will read Mr. Montagu's speech without a burning sense of indignation and shame that the destinies of his great country should be in the hands of so unworthy and irresponsible a politician. It must be clear to all that there can be no peace in India, no racial good-will or co-operation of any useful and abiding character while Mr. Montagu remains at the India Office. No Secretary of State in living recollection has been so profoundly distrusted, and his continuation in office is a danger to the peace and tranquillity of India."

Such violent writings point to the need of Indians giving all the support that is possible to Mr. Montagu. He fully deserves it. We believe, in spite of the "Englishman" that there are a number of Englishmen in India who would approve of Mr. Montagu's speech.

"THE HINDU."

If the House of Commons did not clamour for Barabbas as unequivocally as did the British community in India that, as the Dyerites are careful to explain was not due to any lingering sense of justice but to the inconveniences attending a Ministerial defeat. The result has been hailed as a triumph for General Dyer and a "slap in the face" for Mr. Montagu who is represented as having forfeited the confidence of the House. An analysis of the division certainly shows that he is entirely out of touch with the dominant party in the Coalition. That however does not necessarily imply that he has antagonised the British public. It only shows the absurdity of the Coalition in British politics. Oil and water cannot mix and when faced by a soul-searching issue such as the basis of British rule in India it is little wonder if there is a sharp difference of opinion and erstwhile allies part in anger and bitterness. India will have little cause to be dismayed because the Unionist in the House, or the majority of them, are confirmed Dyerites. Jingoism is not by any means dead or even scotched. It has been masquerading hitherto in the cloak of democracy but the present crisis has compelled it to stand forth in its true colours. That is the only result of the Amritsar debate. It has shown that there are Englishmen who are incapable of rising above racial prejudices. That is a fact which is being brought home to us every day in this country. It has also shown that the Jingo in British politics is alive and beginning to kick. That only shows that the memories of the war have begun to wear off fairly quickly. India now understands that whatever was said in the first flush of enthusiasm and gratitude, the Unionist rank and file still holds by an abiding faith in the White Man's Burden, in the doctrine of force and in racial differentiation. From their point of view it was perhaps unfortunate that their professions should so soon have been put to the proof. But when it came to the point they could not forsake their old loyalties for ideas which, however impressive and soothing in the utterance they had merely hypnotised themselves into accepting. A good deal of the rancour directed against Mr. Montagu must be due to the consciousness of their exposure. Some of it also probably represents resentment at the anomaly of the rank and file being at variance with its leaders.

MR. MONTAGU'S SERVICES.

Individual fire-eaters may breathe hell and brimstone but the inconvenient fact remains that the Unionist leaders stand committed to defend Mr. Montagu from their followers' wrath. For ourselves we can only find amusement in the situation it does not surprise India that so many members of the House were unable, when put to the test, of accepting the better of the two principles set forth by Mr. Montagu in his great speech. What interests her is not the nature of the choice made but the fact that the choice was so fearlessly offered. For that, as we have already said, she will be deeply grateful to Mr. Montagu who spoke, for the first time since he assumed office, not as one anxious to agree with his adversary quickly but rather as an inspired prophet warning an infatuated people of impending disaster. That he largely shared the fate of such prophets may be regrettable but is not surprising. The House of Commons is human after all and resents being compared with the Germans. To that extent Mr. Montagu was no doubt tactless. Had he treated it as an assemblage of Archangels, deplored the necessity for harshness and enlarged upon the beauties of General Dyer's character, he may have earned the applause not merely of the House but of the most rabid of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries. For once, greatly daring, he ventured to call a spade a spade and promptly brought a hornet's nest about his ears. Withersoever events may be tending, whether towards his resignation or to the disruption of the Coalitions, he has done a distinct service to India in clearing the main issue and putting before the British public the alternative policies of force and consent. We cannot consent to perceive a calamity in the resignation either of Mr. Montagu or of the Ministry; though logically since the responsibility is collective it is the Ministry that ought to resign since it has lost the confidence of so large a proportion of its following. We should on the other hand welcome an appeal to a higher court than a House whose daily existence is an immoral surrender of principles. The issue is surely important enough to warrant such an appeal. If an election could be fought and won on the great question of whether the Kaiser shall hang, it is not too much to ask the nation to decide what India's status is, whether she is to be a free partner in a commonwealth or is to eat the bread of shame and drink the waters of bitterness in the house of bondage. As things are now India occupies a position midway between the two. So long as she does not annex her rulers she is to be a partner. When she does she will be chastised and her real position will be brought home to her very clearly indeed. The Amritsar debate, as we have said, cleared the air to some extent. It represents a marshalling of the forces on either side and a cleancut division of the rank. There was no half-hearted compromise between right and wrong. On the other hand the vote by no means indicates a triumph for either side. India is yet bidden to wait upon events in order to see how the Montagus of the future will regard their Dyers. Knowing as she does that the Dyers and Thompsons are plentiful as autumn leaves in this country India has a more than merely academic interest in the subject. Mr. Churchill in his remarkable speech let himself be carried away by the intoxication of rhetoric into saying that the Amritsar massacre was a 'monstrous event standing out in sinister isolation." Monstrous enough and sinister enough it was in all conscience. But it is a terminological inexactitude to say it stands out in isolation. It was the culmination of Frightfulness; but it was also the logical result of a policy rather than and isolated aberration. There are still Dyers at large, men who would do as he did if the opportunity occurred, and who make a boast of their mentality. That is why we wish the Coalition had been defeated and had appealed to the country. For then India will know where she is and what to expect.

"THE BENGALEE."

We have now before us a fuller report of the debate in the House of Commons on the Amritsar happenings. We are told that in its opening stages, it was the most thrilling that the present Parliament has witnessed, and that Mr. Montagu spoke with passionate vehemence. That he should do so is not surprising. He has now been for some time the target of attack by the friends and supporters of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer. He has been accused of misleading the House, of suppressing information and of conduct unworthy of a British Minister. If the allegations made against him could be proved, his resignation of his Ministerial office would be inevitable. He had to defend not only a policy which was the policy of the Cabinet, but his own personal honour which had been ruthlessly assailed. The Despatch of the Home Government, for which he was largely responsible, was in the nature of a compromise; as such, it pleased no one and evoked little or no enthusiasm. Mr. Montagu's position was one of extreme difficulty and embarrasement. It is no wonder, therefore, that he spoke with passionate vehemence, for passion in a popular assembly is more potent than reason; and reason, incandescent with passion, is irresistible. Perhaps it was the regulated passion of the practised debater that Mr. Montagu put into requisition, and the result bore testimony to his skill and sagacity.

"THREE DISTRIC PARTIES".

Apparently there were three distinct parties in the House. There was the party of General Dyer led by Sir Edward Carson which was badly beaten. Then there was the Labour party which wanted the Government to go much further than it did in dealing with General Dyer and those responsible for the Punjab events; and then there was the Government party supporting the Despatch which was in a decisive majority. The leaders of the Labour party used strong language in condemning the proceedings of German Dyer Col. Wedgwood declared that the honour of England ought to be above the question of the safety of English people and that General Dyer had given to English history the greatest blot since Joan of Arc. Mr. Clynes, another Labour leader, observed that "a great wrong had been done to the people of India" and that "the Labour members intended to vote against the Government as a protest against the Government not removing conditions of repression which provoked disorders and not signalising more effectively the reparation that should be made to the people of India." Here the complaint of the people of India is voiced with precision and emphasis. Our grievance is that reparation so far has not been more effective, and that persons are still allowed to be in official employment in the Punjab, against whom grave charges of abuse of authority were brought. It is worthy of notice that the Labour members, while attaching to the Government of India the full measure of its responsibility, did not suggest the resignation or the recall of the Viceroy which is the cry of a section of the Extremist party here. Mr. Churchill, on behalf of the Government, made a weighty pronouncement. He repudiated the idea that General Dyer was the saviour of the Empire, and he claimed that the British Empire rested upon a more stable basis than that furnished by the resources of material power. It rested, said Mr. Churchill, upon the co-operation between the people and the Government. This passage in his speech is worth reproducing in this place:—

Mr. Churchill did not believe for a moment that General Dyer saved India. British power in India did not stand on such a foundation, but on something very much stronger. British rule had never stood on the basis of physical force alone. It would be fatal to the British Empire to try to make it do so. The British way of doing things always implied close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country. That policy had nowhere been more successful than in India. It was true that there had been a complete breakdown in Egypt recently of relations between the British and Egyptian peoples, but we were trying laboriously and patiently to rebuild the relationship, the sudden rupture of which had grievously pained us. The fact that a breakdown similar to that which had occurred in Egypt had not occurred in India was largely due to the constructive policy of Government, to which Mr. Montagu had made so great a personal contribution. Events in Egypt and Ireland had shown the enormous utility of Mr. Montagu's work in helping to keep alive the spirit of progress and co-operation which must ever bind together the British and Indian peoples.

In order to promote this spirit of progress and co-operation which is the true cement of the Empire, we appeal to the Government to take such measures as will vindicate British justice and the growing self-respect of our people, and at the same time serve as an effective deterent against the recurrence of events such as we have recently witnessed in the Punjab.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS."

Nobody will say that Mr. Montagu has come out of this Punjab affair with credit to himself. As a matter of fact, the most important question as to whether or not he had all the details about Jallianwalla Baug from Sir Michael O'Dwyer still remains unanswered. A few days ago he told the House of Commons, that he would explain everything when the debate came on. But when the debate comes on, he coolly avoids the question and makes a speech which is nothing more or less than mere clap-trap. It cannot be that Reuter omitted this most important part of his speech and from the constant cries of "Resign" with which his utterances in the House were punctuated, it is clear that the House was convinced that Mr. Montagu was unfit to preside over India Office and that resignation was the only course left to him under the circumstances. In fact, the Government escaped defeat owing to support from most unexpected quarters. Reuter informs us to-day that most of the forty Labour Members and twenty-six. Independent Liberals voted with the Government while all but one or two of the 129 members who voted against the Government were Unionists. And most of them are described as men who have seen war service. It is apparent, therefore, that in spite of the solid backing he had from the Cabinet, Mr. Montagu was simply thrown overboard by the partisans of the Government of which he is a member. Throughout the debate, the feeling of the House was distinctly and bitterly anti-Montagu. Veteran Lobby correspondents are of opinion that no individual Minister has come in for such a violent concentrated attack since the Coalition Government began. Mr. Lloyd George must have been painfully surprised to find his party in open revolt over a matter in respect of which his Government was unfortunately irrevocably pledged. It was a clever Montagu-game that he had the Hunter report examined by a sub-committee of the Cabinet and issued his despatch to Simla in the name and under the authority of His Majesty's Government. Apparently, the House fully realised that Mr. Montagu had let the Cabinet in, for when one of the Unionist rebels demanded Mr. Montagu's resignation, half the House shouted its approval. As we have said, the Government were saved a defeat by the unexpected circumstance of non-party support. The Government has triumphed but that does not improve matters. Mr. Montagu's position does not stand vindicated. He remains where he was before. And the best thing he can do now is to clear out of India Office where he has bungled in more ways than one.

MEANINGLESS PLATITUDES.

The Amritsar debate brings one fact clearly into prominence. It shows how Ministers find it easy to indulge in meaningless platitudes when it serves their purpose. Mr. Montagu made a most sententious speech as to the importance of placating Indians; Mr. Churchil lsang in the same tune, and the other members of the Cabinet chimed in too. In very high flown language, Mr. Churchill defended his Jewish colleague clean forgetting the fact that intelligence was not the monopoly of the Cabinet alone. "The British way of doing things" Mr. Churchill told the House, "always implied close and effectual co-operation with the people of the country. That policy had nowhere been more successful than in India. It was true that there had been complete breakdown in Egypt recently of relations between the British and Egyptian peoples but we were trying laboriously and patiently to rebuild the relationship the sudden rupture of which had grievously pained us. The fact that a breakdown similar to that which had occurred in Egypt had not occurred in India was largely due to the constructive policy of the Government to which Mr. Montagu had made so great a personal contribution. The events in Egypt and Ireland had showed the enormous utility of Mr. Montagu's work in helping to keep alive the spirit of progress and co-operation which must ever bind together the British and Indian peoples." Well constructed sentences which simply mean nothing. How they deal in verbiage!

"THE MAHRATTA."

The recent debate which took place in the British Parliament on the report of the Hunter Committee is one more dismal proof, if one were necessary, of the incompetence of the British Parliament to give due and proper attention to the Government of a distant dependency, or to consider in a calm an dispassionate manner a matter where British prestige or British interest is concerned. The debate which was to have taken place on June 10th, was delayed for more reasons than one, thus increasing the tension of the Indian public which was awaiting with eager anxiety the debate upon a matter fraught with such immense consequences to themselves. But whatever the tone of the speeches or the solemnity of the occasion not even a casual reader will fail to notice that the Indian point of view has been completely ignored.

Mr. Montagu in opening the debate made a scathing condemnation of the policy of frightfulness pursued by General Dyer and asked the pertinent question whether India was to be governed by England on the principle of race domination or on that of equal partnership in the Empire. He was followed, after an interposition by Sir Edward Carson, by Mr. Winston Churchill who in a similar strain condemned the policy of terrorism. We congratulate these two statesmen, and especially Mr. Montagu as the person immediately responsible for the repudiation of General Dyer's principles and the inhuman atrocities associated with his name. But however conciliatory the tone of the speech of Mr. Montagu, we cannot but notice in it the faults of grave omission. We have no quarrel with Mr. Montagu—on the other hand, we heartily congratulate him—for having brought to book the notorious general for his wanton and reckless butchery of defenceless mobs. But what about Sir Michael O'Dwyer, the man on the spot, the head of the local Government, and the person in charge of the civil administration, who, with folded hands, silently glanced over the perpetration of horrid massacres and by his passive acquiescence, if not his active support, endorsed the action of the military authorities? And, after all, what of Lord Chelmsford. Not only did he fail to recognise the burden that lay upon him as the irresponsible and autocratic representative of distant power, but allowed His Majesty's loyal subjects to be butchered in cold blood, and even went to the length of endorsing, in the most shame-faced manner, the frightful policy of his subordinates from his exalted seat in the council chamber. Not only do all these offenders go unpunished but the silent approbation of Parliament is set upon their acts.

The Indian point of view was put before Parliament by Mr. Ben Spoor, the Labour member, who demanded the trial of General Dyer and Sir Michael O'Dwyer and the repeal of all repressive legislation; but his motion was defeated by tremendous odds,—a clear and unmistakable isdication at once of the rigidity of party ties, of the indifference of English members to Indian questions and the absence of a broad and liberal atmosphere in the House of Commons. But Mr. Montagu had to cope with another set of opponents as well, the champions of reactionary officialism responsible for the Punjab atrocities. Sir Edward Carson, for example, tried to make out a case for General Dyer by beseeching the House "to be fair to the gallant officer who had served for 34 years" and not to punish the man "for dealing with the best of his ability with the situation for which he was not in the slightest degree responsible." We wonder at the mentality of the speaker.. If 34 years of service can be advanced as an excuse for the uncalled—for murder of two thousand human beings we wonder what dire offences cannot be justified by the same logic.

The Punjab debate has come and passed but it has taught an object-lesson which the Indian leaders may well take into account. More than a year has passed since the Punjab massacres were perpetrated. During this time, as a result of the investigations made by an official and a non-official commission, grievous things have been brought to light and the unequivocal demands of every section of the Indian public, unanimously expressed, as they have never before been in recent times, for the recall of Lord Chelmsford and the trial of Sir Michael O'Dwyer. But, in spite of all the agitation, the Punjab debate has shown the supreme indifference of the British democracy as represented by their chosen representatives in Parliament, to the unanimous and formulated demands of Indian opinion. It has left unhealed the sores left in the Indian heart by the Punjab [illegible] It has given a rude shock to [illegible] confidence in British sense of [illegible] and has demonstrated that all such [illegible]ange in the angle of vision" [illegible]nership in the British Com[illegible] a sham invented by astute [illegible]ve their selfish ends. The [illegible]solution for the recurrence [illegible]n future would lie in the [illegible]uch a form of government [illegible]e officers of Government [illegible] to the people over whom

BRUTAL OUTRAGE AT KOLI-KALINA

CUTTING A MAN'S THROAT,

Koli-Kalina is a village, which has a notoriety for murders and other cruel acts of violence. Some time ago a poor Mahar's abdomen was ripped open at night with a knife as he was sleeping in his hut. The accused in this case narrowly escaped the gallows at the Thana Criminal Sessions.

A recent victim of an outrageous attack upon him is a young man named Inas Carvalho who holds a post in a Motor Company in Bombay. He lives with his father Simao Carvalho at Kalina. Simao has three sons by his first wife and three by the second. On the night of the 12th inst. there was a big row in the house over some property dispute. On the 14th one of the brothers, Jao Antou, left the house and returned on the evening of the 17th. In the meantime on the night of the 16th as Inas was returning home he was waylaid at a secluded part of the road and his throat cut. Inas ran home to his mother and all he could say was that some three men had slashed his throat with a knife and that he was not able to identify them. After he had made this statement he became unconscious.

As soon as information reached the Bandra Police Station, Inspector Baldwin and Sub-Inspector Patankar went to Kalina and had the injured man brought to the Bandra Hospital whence he was, on account of the seriousness of his case, taken to the J. J. Hospital where the patient is lying in a critical condition.

GUJARAT RAJAKIYA MANDAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you oblige me by publishing the following letter which I have addressed to the Secretaries of the Gujarat Rajakiya Mandal.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble.—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

Bombay, July 19.

Babulnath Road, Chowpatty,
Bombay, 19th July, 1920.

To
The Secretaries,
The Gujarat Rajakiya Mandal,
Ahmedabad.

Dear Sirs,

I was surprised to read the resolution No. 3 passed br the Mandal, recommending boycott of the Councils. I was under the impression that the Mandal had met merely to discuss and consider the question of the boycott of the Councils and not to issue a definite mandate.

Whatever may be the merits of the question, the Mandal as an executive body of the Parishad was not the body competent to issue a mandate or a recommendation, involving the adoption of a policy of such far-reaching consequences as the boycott of the Councils. The most advisable course therefore would have been to convene a special sessions of the Parishad, which alone in my opinion would have the power to sanction on a policy different from its traditional methods of work.

I further think that the action of the Mandal in not resting content with an expression of opinion, but issuing a positive and definite recommendation to Gujarat is highly unsatisfactory. The Mandal principally consists of Congressmen and Home Leaguers and without a mandate of any sort from the Congress and the Moslem League or the Central Council of the Home Rule League it would be difficult for members of the Mandal to accept the recommendation so precipitately issued by the Mandal.

I therefore venture to think that the Mandal would not have lost anything had it waited for the mandate of the Congress and the Moslem League.

As a member of the Mandal, I have therefore to request you to convene a meeting of the Mandal to consider the advisability of calling a special sessions of the Parishad to consider the question of the boycott of the Councils.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

I beg to remain,
Yours faithfully,
K. M. MUNSHI.

FOREIGN EDUCATION SCHOLARSHIP FUND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with pleasure in your paper of the 17th instant about the Foreign Education Scholarship Fund which Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai Topiwalla of Bombay intends to start. I learn that the starting of the Fund is being delayed for the following reason. Rao Bahadur Topiwalla started a few years back a High School at Malwan. The Government has promised to bear one-third of the expenses of the High School building. This building was completed by Rao Bahadur Topiwalla some two years back at an expense of about Rs. 70,000; and the Government has to pay him back one-third of the sum. He wants to add this sum to the Foreign Education Scholarship Fund; and he is waiting to receive it. I do not know why the payment has been delayed for two years; but allow me to appeal through your columns to Government to expediate the payment of the sum in the interests of the Gaud Brahmin community.—Yours, etc.,

G. R. DESAI.

Shahupuri, July 14.

OUDH CANAL PROJECT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 19.

Sir Thomas Ward, Inspector General of Irrigation, proposes to spend the last week of July with the Hon. Mr. A. W. E. Stanley, Chief Engineer of U.P., at Nainital studying the Oudh canal project which is believed to be ready for submission to Government of India.

Got a Chill?

PEPS—The Best Safeguard on Wet Days & Chilly Nights.

WHEN you start sneezing, or your eyes get watery and swollen, you have "caught cold," and Nature is simply telling you to take one or two breatheable Peps tablets from their silver wrappers and let them dissolve in the mouth.

The powerful medicinal and antiseptic fumes which are then released from the Peps tablets go with the breath through the air-passages and destroy all the cold-germs that have invaded the throat.

At the same time, the delicate membrane lining the breathing passages from the mouth to the lungs is soothed, healed, and protected, breathing is made comfortable, and that snuffling, choked-up sensation in the nose and throat quickly disappears.

By this direct and breatheable Peps treatment a cold is arrested in its first stages. Peps thoroughly disinfect the throat, and, without the aid of harmful drugs, provide the lungs with the surest defence against *bronchitis, asthma, influenza, chest weakness*, or the deadlier perils of *pleurisy and pneumonia*.

PEPS

DISINFECT THE MOUTH & THROAT.

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1R per bottle, or post free, direct for R1-2, direct from The Peps Co., 9, Dalhousie Sq., CALCUTTA.

C. WOOLMAN & Co.,

GUPKAR ROAD,

Simagur, Kashmir.

Suppliers of

Tweeds, shawls, Embroidery on Poshnina and Silk, Embroidery on wood, Kashmir Trunkets, Silver and Brass goods of any description, furs, leather goods' and wood carvings of all designs, etc. etc.,

at moderate rates.

Priee List on application.

KATOL

STICKS

Destroys Mosquictos Rs. 1-2 per box,

JAPAN INSECT POWDER CO:

Princess St., BOMBAY

YOUR HOROSCOPE.

LIFE-READING for one year in monthly details Rs. 2. General whole Life-Reading Rs. 5. Whole Life-Reading in detail Rs. 9. Information required date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope.

Testimonials from all quarters.

Apply to: B. E. SRINIVASAIYA,

Chamaraja Agrahar, Mysore. 2500

CULTURED TAILORS

FOR CUSTOMERS OF

CULTURED TASTE.

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,

Princess Street, BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND ORIGINAL SANATOGEN

THE Genuine & Original Sanatogen, Formamint, Albulactin Wulfing and Cystopurin Wulfing. Manufactured by Messrs. Bauer & Co., and A. Wulfing & Co. Consignments of the above are expected very soon, and intending purchasers in quantities and wholesale dealers, are requested to write in for prices and particulars, to J. E. JACOB & CO., 19c, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta. Sole Agents for India (excepting Karachi) and Burma. Telegraphic Address: "Japonia." Telephone No. 2346. 2823

EVILS OF THE "MAKHAL" SYSTEM.

A MATTER FOR ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In most of the villages of the Kathiawar States Revenue is paid not in cash but in kind. Crops are, in the first instance, stored separately by each farmer after weighing them in a common threshing floor, which is called the *Makhal*. Strict watch is kept on the *Makhal* by the Darbari Chokidars till the Darbar's share is weighed out. The worst feature of this cumbrous and out-of-date system is that the last crops of the last farmer must be heaped in the *Makhal* before the accumulated corn can be finally weighed. Moreover, the Darbari officers, never quick or efficient in the due discharge of their duties, allow generally weeks and sometimes months to pass even after the last corn is in, before the *Makhal* corn is weighed out. It is not therefore unusual for Ravi and cotton crops to be soaked in rains more than once before the legitimate share of the farmers, rendered almost valueless, is returned to them. More often than not, proposals for levying new taxes are generally placed before the ryots at the time of weighing out the *Makhal* and any protest on their part is met by unconscionable delay in weighing out the grains and the consequent damage to crops caused by constant showers. This system is also followed generally in the Talukdari villages where the British Government is invested with criminal and civil juirsdiction. And it is therefore administered by the Talukdari Settlement Officer in Talukdari villages under his management. A tour in the Dhandhuka Taluka in the beginning of the last month would have brought home to the inquisitive tourist the heavy losses amounting to thousands and lacs of rupees which the ryots of the State and Talukdari villages have to suffer on account of the system in vogue.

A few instances may be particularly mentioned. In the Talukdari villages of Phadoi and Haripura owned by the Limbdi State, the *Makhals* which were ready to be weighed out in the beginning of April, were allowed to be drenched with rains three times in the end of May and beginning of June simply because the people of these villages refused to carry Darbari share of grains to Limbdi which is situated at a distance of about 25 miles. The showers have damaged the cotton crops irretrievably. A year of bumper crop has thus been converted into a year of scarcity and famine by the cruel obstinacy of the Darbari officers.

In Ganf again ryots refused to pay as fine any sum that may be specified by the new Karbhari for tilling the Pasayta lands and hence their *Makhal* was not weighed in time. It was only after it rained and the Talukdari Settlement Officer intervened that the Karbhari was forced to weigh out the ryots' share, completely damaged by rain. It would be interesting to know that the Karbhari had taken great care to keep the Darbar's share safe from rains.

The village of Raisanggadh, a village under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer affords another illustration. The wheat crop was eaten away by worms and the village thus lost about Rs. 2,000. And then the cotton crops again have been swept away by rains from the *Makhal*. All the corn was collected in the *Makhal* by the Vaishakhi Full Moon day, but the Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka, who acts as the local representative of the Talukdari Settlement Officer, could arrange to have it weighed till nearly month and a half had elapsed. Meanwhile rains did their work. It rained profusely even when the *Makhal* was being weighed out. About four to five hundred maunds of cotton crops were driven away into the fields by successive torrents of rain. The total produce of the village was calculated to weigh about 6,000 maunds, of which the ryots' share of 4,800 maunds was stipulated to be sold at Rs. 5 per maund to the merchants of Dholera. But the rains have put an end to the bargain and the cotton pods are lying in heaps rendered absolutely useless to men and beasts. The village has thus suffered a net loss of Rs. 24,000 on account of the gross negligence of the Mamlatdar of Dhandhuka.

Similar was the case with Gorasu. Cotton crops have been drenched by the rains and now stored in warehouses unsold and unsought. A part of Rojka which is also under the management of the Talukdari Settlement Officer has suffered a similar fate. Its wet cotton is stored in warehouses which are already full while their Talukdari neighbourers got the same crops in blooming condition.

I apprehend that many other villages have similarly suffered by their *Makhal* not being weighed out when showers have spoiled what hardy peasants had laboriously reaped.

It will thus be seen that this system places the ryots in the most helpless condition and vests Darbari and Talukdari officers with the power of bending their ryots to their knees. It is to be hoped that Darbars and Talukdars will see their way to revise this system which is injurious to the proprietors as well as the tillers of the soil. I also trust that Government will order a very careful inquiry into the cases of Raisanggadh and Gorasu which have terribly suffered on account of the gross negligence of their local officers.—Yours, etc.,

NANDLAL M. SHAH.

Ahmedabad, July 17.

GOVT. GOLD SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 19.

The Controller of Currency notifies that on the completion of the sale of 4th August of gold sales, Government have decided to offer at sale on the 19th August 12,50,000 tolas of fine gold and on 1st and 14th September standard gold of an amount equivalent to 12,50,000 tolas of fine gold. There will be no sales subsequent to that of 14th September next.

TELUGU FREE LIBRARY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir—Now that after a long and protracted period of six years the authorities of the Telugu Free Library seem to have awakened to their sense of duty, as it appears from the recent two meetings of the Committee, I think it will not be out of place to offer some suggestions which if brought into operation, will effect the present requirements immediately. That a constant knocking by way of severe criticism both on the platform and in the Press should have been required to move the Committee to do its duty is highly deplorale, and does not reflect well both on the Committee and its constitution. I am one of those who had times out of number protested against the miserable state of the Library; but my protest along with the disappointed many has been in vain. The Committee has defied the public opinion, has disregarded the complaints, has failed in the objects for which it was created, in short, it has unmistakably manifested its incompetence to manage the affairs of the Library. But the secretaries alone cannot be singled out in our apportionment of blame. We do not deny that these two individuals have acted on some occasions in a highly objectionable manner, and we do not also minimise hteir carelessness in acknowledging or placing before the Committee for their consideration the letters sent to them. But teh question is how could the Committee tolerate the defiant atttiude of the secretaries? The tongue-tied Committee has preserved silence over six years with their arms folded. At last the ice is broken, and we are glad of it. It is no use shedding tears over the diseased state of finance, over the amount of time wasted away without any active work and over the dilapidated condition of books that have been hardly handle and never given out to read either in the library or at home.

The time has come when every member of the library and every Telugu member of the Community should emphatically protest against the prevailing condition and demand in clear and unequivocal language that these persons relinquish their authority for the purpose of relegating to the hands of those more fit, more energetic, and more competent. We are past the days of the self-constituted authority governing the institution.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

THE BEGGAR PROBLEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a matter of great satisfaction that the beggar question has attracted much public attention. The Police authorities have brought it to the notice of the public that between the 1st of January and the middle of April, 1920, the Police had found between 30 and 40 beggars dead of starvation on the roads of Bombay and at least 200 more dead of disease. The work of collecting starving beggars has already begun under the guidance of Mr. W. B. Manley, Deputy Commissioner of Police, and about 100 beggars were picked up from different roads of Bombay. Out of this about 75 were sent to the Bombay District Benevolent Society and about 25 were sent to the different hospitals for treatment. Of this some cases were so distressful that they died within a few hours after getting admission to the hospitals.

It is true that the beggar question cannot be completely solved without compulsion. But it seems that the Government has decided upon reserving this question for the new Councils. The question, however, is very urgent and cannot be put off till the new Councils are brought into existence. Leaving aside for the present the able-bodied beggars, who can be brought to their senses only by compulsion, strenuous efforts must be made to make some provision for the starving beggars. The Bombay District Benevolent Society is a very useful institution for starving beggars within its limited sphere, but those beggars who seek admission to the Society are required to cook for themselves which many of them cannot do. The Society, however, is already full up and will refuse admission to any more starving beggars. From the experience gained in the work of collecting the starving beggars it must be admitted that to relieve the starving beggars different institutions with different objects must be either established or arrangements must be made in the existing institutions. The starving beggars are of different kinds. There are lepers, lunatics, blind men, men suffering from different diseases and men who for want of employment are reduced to beggary. To accommodate all these different kinds of starving beggars we must have different places with different arrangements. The Bombay Corporation has been discussing the question since 1915 and up to now has done practically nothing. It is an excellent opportunity for the City Fathers to think over the question seriously and take prompt and practical measures without waiting for outside help.—Yours, etc.

P. G. NAIK,
Life-worker,
Social Service League.

Bombay, No. 4.

POLICE AND STREET HAWKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Many persons must have daily witnessed the distressing sight of policemen kicking, abusing, harassing, at times prosecuting and at others receiving bribes from, the fruit and vegetable-sellers who occupy a great portion of the Bhuleshwar and other streets. It is painful to see every day people being ill-treated. It is evident that more fruit-sellers congregate in these streets than there is room for them. Where is the good then of prosecuting this class without removing the cause of the nuisance, they cannot but create? The harassing operations have gone on for years, without the police being able to clear the street of fruit sellers; while the power to prosecute has ended only in giving the police an opportunity for practising corruption. It is the duty of the Corporation to provide sufficient accommodation for street-hawkers visiting a locality before taking drastic measures against them; and if it cannot do so, then to make such occupation by street-hawkers lawful either absolutely or under license. But the Corporation ought not to allow citizens, howsoever poor they might be, to be insulted and annoyed by officials whose main aim is to obtain tips. Will the Corporation or the Police Commissioner devise some means of putting an end to this police-persecution?—Yours, etc.,

K. G. M.

Bombay, July 16.

REFORMS IN INDIAN STATES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I have to thank Messrs. Shukla and Purshotamdas for their version of the circumstances under which they felt constrained to advise the strike law spoken of in my last letter but am sorry to find that they have taken my letter in the light I never dreamt of. I am a supporter of the Hitvardhak Sabha and would be glad to see that it soon achieves success. And for that very purpose, I drew their attention to move the people themselves who must be prepared to demand the rights which they have to exercise. My suggestion is practical and if rightly understood, would considerably accelerate the progress of the Sabha's work. I am glad to tell you that my letter had a good effect as the Sabha yesterday convened a public meeting at Wadhwan Civil Station. If similar meetings were held in Native States asking people to formulate their demands, they are sure to receive a good response from certain quarters where there are wise rulers.

Your correspondents are quite silent as to the character of the legislation which four at least of the Rajkot bar (excluding Messrs. Mehta and Bhat who though servants of the State were also members of the Rajkot Bar) advised to enact. Professing not to defend their action in giving such an advice they try to make out that the perversity of the people necessitated it. One having the least experience of the people whom they now endeavour to rouse from their lethargic sleep, will at once realize that they are quite averse to assuming any attitude of disrespect or even of bold spirit towards a person of authority, much less a State. Who in Kathiawar does not know that people are mute though some of their rulers are openly trading to the detriment of the public interest, some under the garb of improvement trusts pull down their houses and structures with nominal compensation, some deprive their Bhayats of their holdings and drive them to seek shelter elsewhere and others trample upon the people's rights in numercus other ways. The Sabha will readily admit that hitherto there was nothing like people's voice in Kathiawar and if there was any, it was just one in the wilderness. Under these circumstances, could it have been possible that people of three principal towns of a First Class State, closed their shops for the sake of wantonness, without any grievance at all? It is not true that grievances were not disclosed, for I myself leading more than a thousand people read out the list of grievances to His Highness the Maharaja in the presence of his officers on whose behalf the late Mr. M. G. Bhatt gave his reply. It was after this that the array of Rajkot lawyers came to give their advice. Was the distribution of high offices in one family viz. of the Dewan, his brothers and relatives, not a grievance by itself?

It was a trite saying that where there is smoke there must be fire, meaning thereby that a large body of people never given to agitation, will not resort to strike in a Native State, unless there was something defective in the machinary or mode of administration. And this will be proved by the promulgation of the very law which enjoined that persons not opening their shops within three hours, were liable to imprisonment. Such an absurd piece of legislation, was against the elementary rights and liberties of the people and standing by itself savoured of high-handedness, and whether the people were right or wrong, the eminent members of the Rajkot Bar who advised it, were not in the least justified. Will our previous public men like Sir H. A. Wadia and Mr. Pandit ever stoop to advise such a measure, for any amount of fees? I hope our public leaders should learn to acknowledge their past error, like those of England, so that our Hitvardhak Sabha by enlisting the sympathies of the Mahajans may achieve great success with their patriotic labours.

EXPERIENCED.

Wadhwan City
July 12.

B. WARD ELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—It is a healthy sign of the awakening of a sense of public duty that has come over the young and enthusiastic citizens of Bombay that as many as four gentlemen have, by putting forward their candidature, pegged of the electors of B Ward to be allowed an opportunity to serve the public in the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. Wallji Luckamsee. These gentlemen must not be unaware of the fact that the public have been groaning under the unbearable weight of grievances which are increasing every day. The Municipality has disgracefully failed in supplying us with the needful quantity of pure and clean water. In almost every ward there are complaints to be heard regarding inadequate supply of water for drinking, culinary and cleansing purposes, to say nothing about flushing purposes. Is this not responsible for the unhealthy condition of Bombay? The Municipality has not been able to exercise supervision over milk and prevent adulteration thereof. Go to a milk-seller and he will sell you milk according to the price you are willing, or rather can afford, to pay. Will the Corporators hold up their head and say that they have attended to the repairs of roads and kept them in good and fit condition to walk upon? All these problems and many more any of the four gentlemen entering the Corporation will be called upon to solve and the solution thereof will call for a large amount of patient study at leisure. Will he be able to spare so much time? We have enough of ornamental members in the Corporation, to whom is due the present deplorable management of municipal affairs, and there can be spared no more room for one, who is anxious to enter the Corporation for the sake of being called a member or the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

Messrs. Husain C. Mitha, Punsey H. Meishary, L. M. & S., Jaffar A. Lalljee and Ebrahim S. Haji, B.A., B.Sc., Bar.-at-Law, have expressed their willingness to serve the public. Is it not to be surprised that none of them have thought it advisable to issue a manifesto and let us know what their qualifications, powers of expression, grasp and knowledge of the grievances of the public are, whether they have ever before interested themselves in municipal questions and whether they have spoken from a public platform heretofore?

I agree with my friend, the "Graduate Voter", in the suggestion made in his letter which appears in yesterday's issue of your paper.

D'Israeli in his "Curiosities of Literature" has said, "Fortune has rarely condescended to be the companion of genius." So I, in my humble opinion, would say, "Self-service and public service hardly go hand in hand."—Yours, etc.,

G.

Khoja Mohalla, July 18.

The District Magistrate of Puri has ordered criminal proceedings against a number of village chowkidars for making false reports in their returns. They reported some cases of death as due to disease which were really due to starvation.

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

FROM Rs. 7-8 TO Rs. 25-0-0

Jhaveri Bros. & Co.

JEWELLERY, SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATED WARE;

FANCY LEATHER GOODS MERCHANTS,

BARIA MANSION,

Opposite Crawford Market, BOMBAY.

BEST VALUE for MONEY.

Before you buy your Motor Lorry

Why not call on us and let us show you a WICHITA TRUCK. We will not press you to buy against your wish but we are certain that after you have seen

A WICHITA

you will not go elsewhere.

The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,

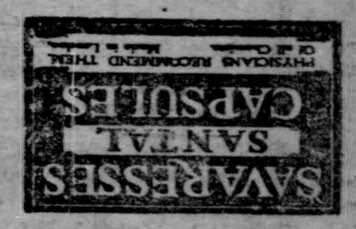
SOLE AGENTS FOR

Bombay Presidency; (excluding SIND.)

238, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELE. 2880.

HAVE YOU THE RIGHT TO HAPPINESS?



It goes without saying that

Ballwalla & Homi

who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the

LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.

Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.

They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibboy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.

They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

FRESH STOCK OF STATIONERY.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Press Copy Book, 500 Pages	9	0	0
" " 1000 "	17	0	0
Lloyds Balance 8 ozs, 16 tolas	12	0	0
" " 16 ozs, 32 "	19	0	0
" Call Bell 3 inches	6	0	0
" " 3½ "	7	0	0
" " 4 "	8	0	0
Lloyd English Rulers 18 Inches	1	4	0
" " 12 "	1	0	0
Sequence (Index) Files,	4	0	0
Kolok Carbon Paper, Box	4	0	0
Ladies' Nib (12 Small Boxes)	6	0	0
Bates Numbering Machine	75	0	0
Rapid Binder Files, per doz.	4	8	0
Diana Blue-Red Pencils, doz.	2	4	0
Bowmen Stencil Inks, 1lb, doz.	12	0	0
Excelsior Pad No. 1 doz.	12	0	0

Samples & Pricelists of other kind of stationery on receipt of a Post Card.

Copper-Plate Engraving & Die-Sinking artistically done.

N. Burjor & Co.

Stationers, Engravers, Rubber Stamp Manufacturers & Direct Importers.

Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road.

Tel. No. 4564 BOMBAY

MODERN MAN AND Physical Culture.

ODE TO MAN.

Awake! Modern man to the needs of the hour,
Come girdle thy limbs with superb strength and Power,
Go cast off those chains and Habits of Vice
Infuse into thyself the essence of life,
By moulding the temple which guards the Soul,
To Lines of perfection 'tis wealth untold
For who can say what a day may bring forth
To the vigorous man whose body is wrought
In bands of steel, and temper so fine
For him life holds nought but glorious Sunshine.
In the cult of the body and a virtuous life
Lies the Secret of Success and the essence of Life.

Write now for particulars of our course which has made the weak and ailing strong and healthy—

THE NOEL INSTITUTE

of Physical Culture,

Readymoney Bldg., Apollo Bunder, BOMBAY.

EXPRESS SERVICE

The Cheapest House

PROMPT ATTENTION.

FOR GENTS
TIES
HATS
SUITINGS
SHIRTINGS
COTTON
WOOLEN
DHOTERS
SHALS
HOSIERY

THE SHANGHAVI STORES
SANDHURST ROAD, BOMBAY,
LEHERI BUILDING.

FOR LADIES
SILKS'
VOILES'
PERFUMERY
SCARBES
TOILET
REQUISITES
SUNDERIES
SARIS
LUGDIS
ETC. ETC.

MODERATE RATES.

Please note our address

TRIAAL SOLICITED

KYL-FYRE

The Fire Extinguisher With a Worldwide Reputation.

PERMANENT PROTECTION FROM FIRE.

KYL-FYRE prevents the Small Fire from Becoming a Large One.

NO PUMPS NO MECHANISM.

Cannot get out of Order.

RELIABILITY SIMPLICITY.

THE FIRE EXTINGUISHER that ALL INDIA is NOW BUYING.

OVER 20,00,000 IN USE NOW

Sole Agents for

INDIA,

J. A. BEGBIE & CO.

BOMBAY.

Rs. 12/-

LOCAL AG NTS N. C. Shroff & Co.

"THE TYRE TO TIE TO"

The Champion of the Road.

Braender Bull-Dog Grip, hon-skid Tyres & Red Tubes in all sizes.

"Penfield," "Texan," "Harvard,"

The new Model Ideal Cars combining comfort, beauty, and service in Happy Maximum.

ONE TO FIVE TON SUPERIOR TRUCKS.

All Sorts of Motor Accessories & Equipment at reasonable rates. Enquiries Solicited.

The Alliance Electric Motor Equipment & Service Company,

Lloyd's Building, Cumballa Hill.

Do YOU Pelmanise?

Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?

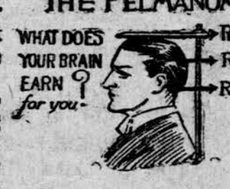
There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System, which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER



Over 160,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere.

Write to-day to—

The Pelman Institute

B. 1. Chawpatty Sea Face, BOMBAY.

R. K. MODY & Co.

501, Nagdevi Street, Bombay No. 3.

Tel. 1711—ENQUIRE FOR :—*Tel. Address* "LUBOIL."

M. S. Shafting	Lubricating Oils	Leather belting
Couplings	Gin Stores	Hair belting
Pedestals	Packings	Pipes & fittings

"A DANGEROUS WOMAN,"

55 YEARS OLD MANAGERESS SENTENCED.

At the Central Criminal Court in mail week, before the Common Serjeant, Marie Josephine Leslie, aged 52, was found "Guilty" of stealing rugs from Messrs. Liberty and Co., Limited, and was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour, says "The Times". Sir Archibald Bodkin prosecuted; Mr. Huntly Jenkins defended the prisoner, who pleaded "Not Guilty."

Sergeant Pinnick stated that in addition to the charge on which she had been convicted there were other charges of obtaining money by false pretences and of obtaining credit in relation to the Bull-Dog Club, a hostel in the Edgware-road founded to provide meals for soldiers and sailors during the war and of which she had charge. She had borrowed various sums of money from a Mr. Clements, whom she purported to make manager of the club; £160 from a Mr. Newby; and £200 from her maid, Janet Carruthers. The prisoner was the daughter of a Mr. Edward P. Eastwick, of New Orleans. In 1906 she married a Mr. Leslie at Geneva, but afterwards separated from her husband with an allowance of £165 per annum. In 1901 she was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour at the Central Criminal Court. She was then alleged to have forged and uttered a Canadian Pacific Railway bond for £4,000, although she was only convicted of obtaining the money by false pretences. In July, 1907, she was sentenced to five years' penal servitude at the Central Criminal Court for obtaining £16,000 by false pretences. In that case she posed as the daughter of an American millionaire and an intimate friend of Mr. Pierpont Morgan. She declared that Mr. Morgan had invited her to join a syndicate about to make a deal which would yield fabulous profits.

Mr. Huntly Jenkins, for the defence said the soldiers and sailors had not suffered, and Sir Frederick Milner had spoken of the club in the highest terms.

The Common Serjeant said the prisoner's conduct showed that although her previous conviction was some years ago her criminal instincts still remained active. He regarded her as a dangerous woman from whom the public must be protected.

JOY RIDES AT THE PUBLIC EXPENSE

JUDGE'S PROTEST.

At the Central Criminal Court London, in mail week, before Mr. Justice Shearman, Arthur Frank Anderson, 19, soldier, who was found "Guilty" on Thursday of the manslaughter of Ellen Nelson Goodman, a cook, who was run over by a motor-car in South Carriage-road, Albert Gate, was brought up for judgment.

Mr. Justice Shearman sentenced the defendant to 21 months' imprisonment with hard labour. His Lordship said that it was a very bad and callous case, and the only matter in his mind was whether he ought not to send the defendant to penal servitude. He should not do that because Anderson was very young. He must, however, mark his sense of the defendant's conduct in killing the woman and running away.

Later his Lordship said that he wished to call attention to the lax state of control at Kensington Barracks. The car seemed to have been paid for out of public funds for the use of official persons at the War Office. He made no complaint about that, "But," he added, "when the car is dismissed we find from the evidence of one of the witnesses that a chauffeur and a waitress go for a joy-ride at the public expense in the evening. I suspect that something of the same sort had been going on on this night. I wish to call the attention of the authorities of the barracks to the matter in order that there should be proper control over those who drive War Office cars."

Sir Archibald Bodkin, who appeared for the Crown, said he would take care that the Judge's observations were brought to the attention of the authorities.—"The Times."

A SHAREHOLDER BOYCOTTED.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some time back I purchased a share of Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., through a broker which was duly sent to the Company for registration of the transfer. Although the share is fully paid-up the Company reserves the right to refuse to transfer without assigning any reason and in this case refused to register the transfer. According to the rules of the local Stock Exchange the vendor after giving me another form to enable me to sell the share out of his name disclaimed all further responsibility. Although I have on several occasions tried to sell the share the Company on each occasion refused to register the transfer. The present position is that I have bought and paid for the share, though it does not stand in my name and the dividend is still paid to the vendor by the Company and I am unable to get either rid of the share or get it put into my name. The present rules of the Stock Exchange do not provide for such a situation and I should like to suggest that among the proposed Stock Exchange reforms there should be a properly appointed Committee empowered to deal with questions of this nature.—Yours, etc.,

R. E. BHARUCHA.

11, Elphinstone Circle,
Bombay, July 19.

TO EARN MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Highly spoken by Magazines and Dailies.

TRY

(1) The Wealthy or the Keys of Industry, Rupee one.

(2) Hundred Ways to Make Money, Annas eight.

M. BHIMNATHWALA & CO.,

791, Sankdisery (B), Ahmedabad.

For "Reconstruction" after Illness

for all who are run-down, under-weight; for those whose digestion needs a rest, but who at the same time need building up, Glaxo presents the potent body-building, flesh-forming, nerve-restoring elements of pure cow's milk in a form in which they can be entirely assimilated without taxing the most enfeebled digestion.

Glaxo

is the "super-milk" diet

whether taken as a milk-drink or used instead of ordinary milk for Invalid Cookery.

Glaxo comes to you in powder form, safe from contamination inside its air-tight sealed tin. You prepare it instantly by the addition of BOILING WATER ONLY.

If your Chemist or Dealer cannot supply please send his name and address to "Glaxo Special Representative" c/o S. F. COLAH and Coy., 70, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

The Stewart Vacuum System

Provides a Perfect Feed.

Over eighty-five per cent of car manufacturers have adopted the Stewart Vacuum System as standard equipment for their cars. If your car hasn't it, it can be easily installed.

The Stewart Vacuum System has proven one of the most important inventions in the motor world. It insures an absolutely perfect flood of petrol to the carburettor under all conditions. It has revolutionised automobile design, making possible the beautiful streamline effects.

It is the only perfect petrol feed system and should be on every car; your's too.

The Vacuum System consists of a small tank, mounted on engine side of dash as in sketch. This tank is divided into two chambers, upper and lower. The upper chamber is connected to the intake manifold, while another pipe connects it with the main petrol supply tank. The lower chamber is connected with the carburettor.

The intake strokes of the motor create a vacuum in the upper chamber of the tank, and this vacuum draws petrol from the supply tank to the upper chamber.

Rs. 50 each complete.

THE ADVANCE MOTOR CO.

Sandhurst Bridge, Chowpati, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—"ADMOTOR." "WE SUPPLY EVERYTHING

THE

Eastern Electric Light & Power Co.

Empire Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 595 (Established 1891) Telegrams "EASTLIGHT"

FURUKAWA WIRES

Sole Agents for

"STIGLER'S" LIFTS.

Five "STIGLER" Make Electric PASSENGER and GOODS LIFTS working at

TAJ MAHAL HOTEL

Since 1900.

"FURUKAWA" Wires Tested and approved by Leading Firms.

Manufactured in accordance with the Standard of the British Cable Makers' Association.

We always keep large stocks of above "Furukawa" Wires.

ALSO PUMPS, MOTORS, FANS A.C. & D.C., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Estimates and Particulars sent on application

SUPERIOR MAKE

LARGEST DENTAL PRACTICE EAST OF SUEZ

English and American dentistry

MODERATE FEES

All work fully guaranteed.

Dr. CARR, L.D.S., D.D.S.,

Dental Surgeon,

107, Esplanade Road,

Over French Bank.

FAVOURITE

Because

FAITHFUL

The Star

SEALING WAX

Please ask your Stationer for it.

Sole Agents:

N. Lallubhai & Co.,

13, Tamarind Land, Fort, BOMBAY

FIRE PUMPS.

Various Sorts of

MYERS FIRE PUMPS

Always in Stock.

Highly approved and recommended for

FIRE PROTECTION.

All other kinds of Myers Hand and Power Pumps on view.

Apply for prices and particulars at once.

K. B. JOSHI & Co.,

321, Hornby Rd., Fort,

BOMBAY.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

The Indo-British Trading Corporation,

65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

INFLUENZA AGAIN?

The British Medical Journal on commenting on the prophylactic measures advocated by Sir G. Newman, M. O. to the Health Ministry emphasises on strict "Daily attention to the Toilet of the nose and Throat."

Use, therefore ... Paint, G... prevent ...

V...

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

Before ordering Elsewhere send for our

Machine Made Ink Tablets

which provide maximum of excellence Non-corrosive, free flowing and brilliant.

One Tablets gives one Ink-pot of Ink and even can be used for Fountain Pens.

Imperial Blue Black Re. 1-8- Red Re. 1-6 and Green Re. 1-8.

per tin of one gross (144 tablets). Postage, etc., extra.

Samples sent in a Fancy Tube (containing 12 Tablets) on receipt of Three annas in postage stamps.

Liberal Commissions to wholesale Dealers.

The Peacock Ink Works,

10, Guru Prosad Roy Lane,

P. O. Hatkhola, CALCUTTA.

PREMATURE OLD AGE

Lost vigor, lost memory, and lost interest in life is often traceable to illness or excesses at some time of life which have left staminal weakness.

Huxley's Ner Vigor

...ic acid glycero-phosphate syrup, contains the nutritive ...iate materials which supplement food and when absorbed ...o the blood enrich it, so that it becomes re-vitalised, followed by a corresponding rejuvenescence of the system.

Original bottles of 50 doses throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

PEARSE & Co.

THE ONLY FASHIONABLE RESTAURANT FOR THE ELITES OF BOMBAY.

Daily Varieties in Dishes, with Choice Wines and Liquor

BEST ENGLISH & ITALIAN CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATES AND SWEETS.

CREW & CABIN BISCUITS.

WEDDING AND CHRISTENING CAKES.

HOT PUDDINGS & PIES.

BREAD TWICE A DAY.

ICES OF VARIETIES.

TEA—COFFEE—& KILN-DRIED FLOUR.

BAR & BILLIARDS.

Bakers, Confectioners and Caterers. APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY. Army & Navy Contractors.

Rs. 100

Will be rewarded if proved that the PERFUME is not lasting for 4 days.

MOHINI PERFUMES

Price Rs. 2, 0-12-0, 0-8-0.

Mohini Agency, JUMA MASJID BOMBAY

ICY-HOT

BOTTLE AND CARAFE KEEPS CONTENTS EITHER ICY COLD OR STEAMING HOT FOR DAYS

Invaluable for House-keepers Nurses, Campers, Travellers, Automobilists.

Illustrated Price List Free.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE LONDON, EASTERN AND AMERICAN TRADING CO.

HUMMUM STREET FORT BOMBAY

SABARKANTHA

MEANS

THE BEST ARRANGEMENT FOR

BOARDING

Only for High Caste Hindus.

Trial solicited.

Behind Mumbadevi Post.

BOMBAY 2.

Every satisfaction in cooking guaranteed

Booklet free on request

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.

Near Cinema Girgaum, BOMBAY

PHOTOGRAPHERS:—

Immediate orders invited on goods just arrived.—

Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4 per quire

Solio " " 14-4 "

Kentmere " " 14-4 "

Rodinol 3 oz. " 1-8.

Solio Postcards,

Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.

Primus Self Toning Paper " "

S. Mahadeo & Son

Fort, BOMBAY

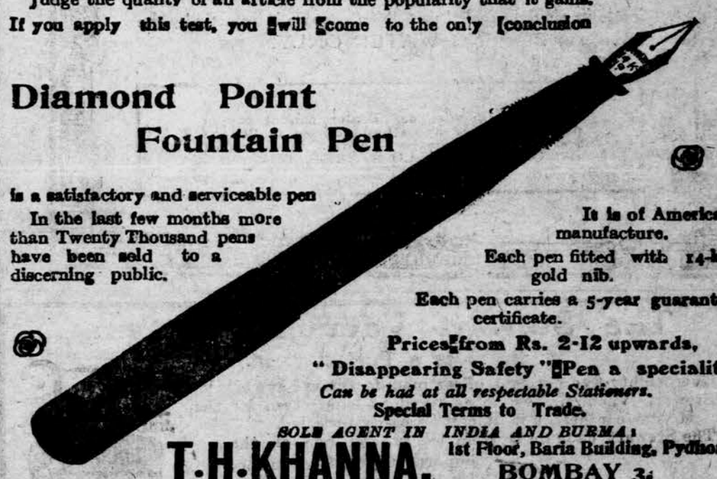
Vilcassim Bros"

JEWELLERS & GEM MERCHANTS.

The only house in Bombay for fashionable ...ine Jewellery, ... for ... any ... you ...

Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards,

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

Can be had at all respectable Stationers.

Special Terms to Trade.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:

T.H.KHANNA, 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

Reduction in Prices

for one month only

If you really want the best violin at the cheapest rate, then don't lose this opportunity book your order with one-fourth the value as advance and you will get it at your place without any trouble. Reduced prices with one bow:—Beginners' violin Rs. 7, Student's violin Rs. 3, Glory violin Rs. 12, Child's violin Rs. 11, Matchless violin Rs. 14, Success violin Rs. 25, Coronation violin Rs. 28, Lady's violin Rs. 20, Satisfaction violin Rs. 18, Concert violin Rs. 40, Professor's violin Rs. 35, same superior quality Rs. 50, Kit violin Rs. 45, for case Rs. 5 extra.

National Harmonium Co.,

3/,10 Lower Chitpore Road, (B.C.) CALCUTTA.

LARGE & FRESH STOCK

OF

Mill Beltings, Hydraulic Pump Leater, Roller Skins, Chroms Picking Bands, Suit and Attache Cases (real crocodile), Trunks, Bags, Leggings and Gaiters.

GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.	GENTS.	PER PAIR. Rs. as.
Giace Kid Shoes	6 4	Marching Boots.	14 0
Million Shoes M.S.	5 6	Superior Shoes H. S. ..	10 6
Million Boots	6 10	Canvas Shoes	4 12
Monsoon Boots	6 14	Superior Boots H.S. ..	12 6
Albert Slippers from Rs. 4-2	Rs. 5	Ladies Shoes	5 10
Boys Boots	5 0	Ladies Boots	9 0

Packing and Postage Extra.

Trunks (all solid leather) 42" to 80" Rs. 85 to Rs. 65.

Suit Cases 30" to 20" Rs. 70 to Rs. 45. Hand Bags 12" to 24" Rs. 16 to 36.

25 per cent advance money required from outstation Customers.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

SUTOR & Co., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Agents:—The Western India Army Boot & Equipment Factory, Sion, Bombay

---

TELEGRAPH: Virworks. TELEPHONE: No. 4401.

A WORM DRIVE TRUCK

AT A POPULAR PRICE

Made in 4 Models 1, 1½, 2, 2½ tons.

"RAINIER"

Unquestionably the highest standard of power, Durability, Economy of up-keep and Ease operation are combined in construction of the "RAINIER Worm Drive Trucks.

PROMPT DELIVERY

Rainier WORM DRIVE DELIVERY TRUCKS

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS:

The Victoria Motor Works & Garage Co.,

New Churni Road, BOMBAY.

WE hold comprehensive stock of Motor accessories such as Accumulators, Ball-Bearings, Body Fittings, Bolts and Nuts, Box Spanners, Carburetters and parts, Castings, Chains, Ford Parts, Hood Cloth, Horns, Hose Pipes and Clips, Jacks, Lamps, Leather Revivers, Lubricants, Phospor Bronze.

EMPIRE AUTOMOBILES.

NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, BOMBAY.

Telegrams:—Autoworks. Telephone:—No 2475.

Press Buttons, Radiators, Raybestos Lining, Screw Drivers, Shock Absorbers, Spare Parts, Sparking Plugs of every well-known make, Speedometers, Steel Balls, Stepney Wheels, Switches, Tools, Turn Buttons, Tyres, Volt and Ampere Meters, Vulcanizers with their Tools and Materials, etc., etc

RANE LIMITED, Proprietors of Empire Automobiles.

Headache

Brain Fag

Nervousness

The days are cold and coldness creates headache.

Hard work means brain fag.

Headache and brain fag result in nervousness. You will be free from these indications if you trust to the value of

Prof. James'

ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

A suitable line for the purpose. Never fails and safe in using.

A fortnightly course is that all necessary. They are soothing and restful for the nerves, aid digestion in their tonical effect.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bot. of 40 Pearls. including V. P. P. Charges.

Anglo Indian Drug & Chemical Co.,

JUMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

Telegrams: "ROTATOR" Telephones: 184 & 685.

"CUIRASS" ANTI-CORROSIVE PAINT.

Covering capacity 10/15000 sq. ft. of flat metal per cent.

It is the best protecting medium for Steel and Iron Structures from Corrosion. It is the result of a most thorough and scientific investigation into the causes of corrosion and their prevention coupled with practical experience in the protection of metal structures of all discriptions and under varying climatic conditions.

Sole Agents:

S. ALEBHOY TYEBJEE & SONS.

A.N. 20, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdulla Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.